The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 65. TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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We have just received a large invoice of the new crop of our celebrated **Silver Leaf, Garden Growth Japan Teas,** in **A, B, C, D** and **E** grades.

We warrant these goods to grade TEN CENTS per pound better value than any **Japan Teas** sold in the State.

Silver Leaf, A Grade, per lb	60c
" " B " "	50c
" " C " "	40c
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CIGARS.

We Retail CIGARS at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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Of our W S T B Blend Coffee grows amazingly. The BEST BLEND in the WORLD, per pound, 25 cents.

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Armstrong & Clarke.

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Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $25, yet many would expect it pay more. You can choose which.

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Carpets!
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At prices never heard of before. Improve the time.

Cash or Easy Payments.

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CHILTEN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at low prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

CHILTEN & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

DROPS OF WATER

Spoilt Our Frescoing!

We must Redecorate and propose to sell all

WALL PAPER AT COST!

TO SAVE HANDLING.

Allen & Parkhurst.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY.

WEATHER.

Ohio forecast—Showers, followed by clearing cooler weather; northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair weather, stationary temperature; northwesterly winds.

Local indications for the next 24 hours from 3 p. m.: Clearing weather, stationary temperature, followed by warmer; northwesterly winds.

LOCAL.

Police court doings.

Locomotive engineers hold ameeting.

County commissioners in need of money.

General tie-up on the street car lines in the city.

A. M. E. Sunday school institute proceedings.

Grand master of the Odd Fellows coming to Toledo.

Charles Sumner lodge, K. of P., arranging for a pleasant time.

Chief Arthur here to settle the Ann Arbor railroad difficulty.

An assistant freigat agent of the Pennsylvania appointed at Toledo.

Geo. Whitmore and William Benning fall from a scaffold. The latter instantly killed.

UNITED STATES.

Villard's financial plans.

Brilliant Findlay's affairs.

Senator Stewart on silver.

Young Malloy in a new role.

National Editorial association.

Gas and oil news from the fields.

Connecticut wants electrocution.

Uncle Sam's navy going to pieces.

The Knights of labor in a new role.

National photographer's association.

A lion loose in a circus causes a panic.

Harrison being buncoed by his friends.

Raumism still rampant in Washington.

Exploring steamer Kite in the ice floes.

Ohio democratic convention in Cleveland.

Richardson, the cave-digger, still uncaptured.

Foster thinks the plate printers trouble insignificant.

Five more murderers waiting for the electrocution chair.

A New York girl shields her betrayer by silence on her death bed.

FOREIGN.

No refuge for the Jews.

The Mexican boundary question.

Reports from the latest Chilian battle.

Great destitution on the Newfoundland coast.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Francis C. Le Blond to Wield the Gavel.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—(Special)—The committee on permanent organization met in parlor "A" of the Hollenden at 10 o'clock sharp with Senator T. J. Godfrey of Mercer county, in the chair. F. C. Le Blond of Mercer was put in nomination for permanent chairman of the convention. Some one put in nomination the name of N. R. Hysel of Paulding, but immediately afterwards withdrew it. Mr. Le Blond was thereupon elected by acclamation as permanent chairman of the convention. A member, not of Hamilton county, put the name of Thomas J. Cogan, of Cincinnati, in nomination. Lew G. Bernard, of Cincinnati, objected to this proceeding and said he would gladly support Mr. Cogan or present his name if he had signified his desire to be secretary, but he had not. Hamilton county could take care of her own without outside assistance. He would nominate Joseph M. Rice. Simon D. Johnson, the other Cincinnati member, also felt that way about it. The vote resulted in the election of Cogan by a vote of 15 to 6. Cogan is a Campbell man and Rice was not, and the vote plainly showed the great Campbell strength of the convention.

Jacob Lawson, of Franklin county, was then pitted against J. W. Weidner, of Montgomery county, for sergeant-at-arms and defeated him by a vote of 16 to 5. The officers all adhere to Gov. Campbell's candidacy.

Hon. Francis C. Le Blond is an old and honored citizen of Mercer county and the father of C. M. Le Blond, the well known attorney of this city. He and one other were the sole representatives of democracy in the national house of representatives between 1862 and 1866. Mr. Le Blond was the only man ever recommended by President Lincoln to the chairmanship of any committee. He has served his party in the legislature of the state and in private life and no better selection for the permanent chairmanship of the convention could be made. Mr. Le Blond is a stanch friend of Gov. Campbell.

THE NAVY GOING TO PIECES

Search Warrants Out to Find the Marines.

The Charleston's Noble Crew Goes Ashore and Forgets to Return to the Gallant Battle Ship.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 15.—The commander of the Charleston yesterday offered Marshal Gard $10 a head to return sailors who had overstaid their leave. The marshal swore in a lot of deputies, and in the hunt for men discovered several sailors in a saloon on the water front in the afternoon. A row ensued, when the deputies attempted to arrest the men, during which Tom Brown, a young seaman on the Charleston, was killed by a club stroke from Deputy Coates, while Pat. Burns, another seaman, was knocked down and run over by a heavy truck, and is reported dying. Citizens here are extremely indignant at the brutal action of the marshal and his deputies.

L. S. Baumgardner & Co.

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We are ready to show the best lines of Summer Goods at the most favorable prices. Our stock is complete in New Prints, Ginghams, Seersucks, Chambrays, Black Goods, Henriettas, Satines, Dress Goods of all kinds in Cotton, Wool and Silk. Domestic Stock full at all times.

We are opening new lines in Outing Scarfs and Outing Shirts, in Madras, Wool, Silk, and Outing Flannels. We are sole agents for the Celebrated White Rose Carpet Warps, in colors and white. New Neckwear, New White Goods, Flouncings and Embroideries, New Silk Mitts; Gloves in Kid, Silk and Berlin; New Gauze Underwears; New Umbrellas, Parasols and Fans.

We have drives in Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Lace Curtains, Crashes, Cassimeres Jeans, Sileslas, Linings, Mosquito Nets, Etc.

Come and see us, examine our stock and compare prices. Stock all new and fresh, and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Yours truly,

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LET YOUR LICHT SHINE

And see to it that it shines from one of those Elegant New Lamps that

J. J. FREEMAN

is just putting on the market. Rich "Onyx and Gold," "First Empire," "Oxydized Silver," and and all the new finishes.

Magnificent Onyx Tables, Mirrors, Etc. If you wish to look at beautiful goods, at summer prices, come in and we

WILL CLOSE AT 6:30. **WILL HELP YOU.**

GOV. J. E. CAMPBELL

Nominated by the Democracy of Ohio

To Quietly Rock the Tin Soldier to Sleep.

A Strong Platform With the True Ring.

The Traditional Rooster Selected as the Emblem,

And Its Choice Greeted With a Storm of Crows.

Enthusiastic Democrats Making a Ticket To-Day.

Byron Ritchie Stirs Up the Natives by One of His Characteristic Speeches—Scenes and Incidents Gathered by Bee Representatives.

From Staff Correspondents and Artists.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—(Special)—While it was thought that this city held all the democrats that could get inside of Cuyahoga county yesterday, still the increased crowds to-day go to show that the arrivals of Sunday were only the advance guards, and that thousands of enthusiastic democrats waited for to-day before they entered the only city in the state that can be considered a rival of Toledo in point of beauty and ability to handle a state convention.

While the air on the lake shore is cool and bracing, the temperature in the convention hall was little less than the boiling point, and the BEE'S correspondents sweltered with the rest.

No democratic state convention has ever assembled where the enthusiasm was so intense.

There may be differences among the delegates, but every one of the thousands who came to participate and view the deliberations of this great body are democrats, and much of the talk of friction in the ranks is put into the mouths of questionable democrats by the howlings of the Tin Soldier's parties' organs, which grind, and grind, and grind, but cannot produce any more effect on the sturdy democrats of Ohio, than McKinley's fake mills can produce tin plates.

But a Republican campaign without resort to lying would be so foreign to general procedure as to be unrecognizable.

The Republican grinders hope by an attempt to stir up a strife in the Democratic ranks to divert attention from the rottenness of the ship in which they are embarked.

They are playing Wanamaker to perfection and the ballots at the coming fall election will do for that party, in a moral sense, what the law of Pennsylvania did for Bardsley in a legal sense. The scenes and incidents witnessed by BEE have been numerous as well as humorous, and the readers will be given a chance to judge of the convention just as well as though they were here.

It has been many a day since the democracy of Ohio has turned out in such magnificent numbers. Party men are here from over the state. There is not that bitterness of feeling which the republican press would have the people believe exists. It is true there are differences of opinion as to the man who should be nominated for governor, and some inconsiderate remarks are heard, but that all will be satisfied when the conclusions have been reached, goes without saying among all true democrats. There is a determination

AT REST IN THE PARK

expressed on all hands to win a victory this fall, not altogether because of its effect on the campaign next year, but to set the seal of condemnation on the iniquitous measure which bears the name of the republican nominee for governor.

There were caucuses and conferences of the anti-Campbellites during the afternoon and last night, with the purpose of organizing the opposing forces on some candidate which would have the magnetic influence to catch wavering votes. The first meeting took place at Memorial post hall, and a great wail was sent up from Whitaker, Remelin and others, and a committee was appointed as feelers. The members were engaged in hatching all kinds of schemes. What they accomplished will be seen later on.

Governor Campbell met with an ovation on his arrival to the city, being escorted by the Thurman club, of Columbus, and a company of local militia, besides a great concourse of delegates and others. On arrival at the Hollenden he made a brief speech, promising the multitudes a longer one after his nomination.

The governor's rooms have been filled to overflowing ever since he arrived, and he, with his faithful lieutenants, Claude Meeker, Peter Schwab, Al Carlisle and others sent all away happy, even if they did not agree with the anticipations of the company.

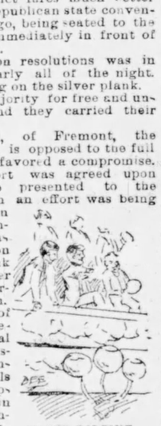
Second only to that of the governor's matinee was that held by Larry Neal at the Weddell. Many of the delegates paid their respects to the Cuillicothe statesman, and he greeted them with that confident air which is peculiarly Neal's. Mr. Neal labors under the impression that he will be the nominee. Of course, nearly every visitor doubted the statement, but that made no difference. The Hamilton county contingent were the principal attendants at the Neal Headquarters, and what they lacked in numbers was more than made up in the noise they made.

The position of Cuyahoga democrats is the laughing stock of all delegates. Kline is reported to have written both Neal and Campbell that he was in favor of their nomination, and then quietly gathers himself up and "strikes for the water," as Ike Hill put it. Kline and his Cuyahoga supporters have not made any friends by their conduct.

The air last night was filled with bands playing "The Campbells Are Coming," and other taking airs, and altogether the convention has served as a real treat to the residents of the Forest City.

Going into the Hall.

Music hall, where the convention is held, is a handsome structure, and it has been made more beautiful by decorations. There is a liberal display of flags, bunting, etc., and suspended over the chairman's position is a large floral sign bearing the words, "Democrats of Ohio, welcome to Cleveland." Every available spot was fully occupied when the convention was called to order.



IN THE BALCONY.

There is seating capacity for 5,000 persons, but there were 2,000 or 3,000 additional enthusiasts packed in the aisles and on the window sills.

The Seventh district fares much better than it did at the republican state convention a few weeks ago, being seated to the right and almost immediately in front of the presiding officer.

The committee on resolutions was in session during nearly all of the night. The main fight being on the silver plank.

There was a majority for free and unlimited coinage and they carried their point on a vote.

Frank O'Farrell, of Fremont, the Seventh's member, is opposed to the full swing and rather favored a compromise. A minority report was agreed upon and it may be presented to the convention, though an effort was being made to reach an agreement. The committee on permanent organization selected Hon. Frank LeBlond of Mercer as permanent chairman and Hon. Thomas Cogan of Cincinnati as secretary with the usual complement of assistants. The committee on credentials seated all the Campbell delegation in the contested counties by a vote of sixteen to five. Cleveland Grays band rendered a stirring melody which put the audience in good humor. At 10:30 Chairman Norton introduced Rev. Dr. Campbell who offered prayer and at the conclusion Dr. Norton addressed the convention:

Norton's Speech.

Mr. Norton congratulated the convention on the encouraging outlook for the democratic party and predicted its triumph in the coming election.

He then took up the McKinley bill and devoted the greater part of his remarks to that measure, which he characterized as a law no more worthy of honor than the levy of the bandit and the buccaneer. "Personally Major McKinley is an honest man," said Col. Norton, "but his measure is a burglar without heart and without mercy, who robs alike the defenseless child, the strong man and the helpless woman. It is a monument of wrong whose every stone is from the quarry of oppression."

He closed by introducing Allen W. Thurman, the temporary chairman, as the worthy son of an illustrious sire.

CHAIRMAN THURMAN.

A Ringing Address from the Son of the Old Roman.

Dr. Norton's address was greeted with great applause and when quiet was restored Mr. Thurman stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

The son of the "Old Roman" began as follows:

"In his speech nominating Major McKinley Governor Foraker said that even the will of the devil seemed unable to kill the democratic party, which undoubtedly meant that it will never be destroyed by the republican party. [Applause.] Evidently the fact must have occurred to him that this old democratic party has seen the birth, growth and death of every political organization that has ever arisen in this country. Now, an organization that cannot be killed, even by the evil spirit, must be immortal; that is, it can never die, and in the end it will certainly put all of its enemies under its feet, including Major McKinley and the republican party.

"In a few weeks the democracy of Ohio will by its ballots most emphatically condemn an industrial policy that is a continual barrier to commercial prosperity; they will demonstrate that they no longer believe that the only way by which a country can be made; they will also show that they do not believe a country can be made rich by excessively taxing itself; when they will, in thunder tones, denounce the wanton extravagance and wastefulness of a party, which in two short years, by profligate expenditure completely wiped out the tremendous surplus of $140,000,000 which had accumulated under the honest, economical, democratic administration of Grover Cleveland." [Enthusiastic applause.]

"The speaker criticised the policy of the republican party in raising the average rate of duties from 47 to 57 per cent.; in clothing the president of the United States with unconstitutional powers; in his pernicious class legislation, driving the American mariner off the high seas; in assisting England in her attempt to establish monometallism; in adding in a short time 2,000 names to the list of office-holders; in bocking all legislation for months in an endeavor to enact an infamous, villainous and partisan force bill. Speaking upon reciprocity, Mr. Thurman said:

"The time is near when the people will express their belief in complete and not restricted reciprocity; if reciprocity—which has always been a democratic, not a republican, doctrine—is a good thing with South America, why would it not be a better thing with Canada and Europe, countries with which our trade is a hundredfold greater than it is with South America!

"The time has also come when the people will say to the powers that be, the honest workingman shall no longer be compelled by law to contribute a part of his hard-earned savings to help maintain those who, under the forms of law, have robbed him for over quarter of a century; when they will no longer sustain any party which levies and collects one dollar of taxes over and above that which is required to wisely and economically administer the affairs of the government; when they will give due notice that infant industries that have been nursed for a hundred years have arrived at the age when they must take care of themselves; when they will brand a protective tariff as stealing, its advocates as beggars and demand that we must have a tariff for revenue only.

"The greatest curse that can be inflicted upon a country is that of excessive taxation and when collected indirectly by a tariff, levied only for the sake of protection, it steals and sans away the very life-blood of a country's prosperity. And it does this by such insidious ways that the true causes of commercial depression, when it comes, are lost sight of, and in seeking remedies the people are led off into false trails, made to scatter instead of concentrating their forces and thus their power is wasted; therefore, no matter how important they may appear, let all side issues alone until this one of taxation is settled upon an honest and just basis. [Cheers.]

"I most earnestly beseech the farmers, whose interests are identically the same as my own, to follow this course. The wild schemes of government loaning money upon warehouse certificates, or upon lands, the taking possession of the railways and telegraphs by the government, the internal improvements that are demanded and a dozen other minor issues that all lead, not only to greater taxation, but to the rankest kind of socialism, I say to them, put to one side and stick to the tariff issue until you get what is due you. [Applause from the galleries.]

"I say to the farmers do not, like protectionists, be beggars, but rely upon your own strength, resources and manhood. Advocate nothing that has the least semblance of stealing by law, and "by the eternal" make these tariff beggars quit stealing in this way from you. [Applause from the galleries.]

"On this issue the right is absolutely on our side, and the challenge having been fairly given by the nomination of the high chief of protection—Major McKinley—let us meet it, and make every hilltop and every valley in the whole state ring with the battle cry, 'Industrial freedom for the many.' Can you doubt the result? Do you believe the people of this state will say by their votes that they are still willing to pay tribute for imaginary and fraudulent blessings? That they can any longer be deceived by the old, worn-out cry of a home market.

"That the people of this state can be gulled by telling them what a good thing it is for the people of the United States to be permitted by their government, when they pretend to be freemen, to sell a very small portion of their surplus products to one part of the globe and what a ruinous thing it would be for them to be allowed to sell all of them to another portion of it! —[Applause.]

"From time immemorial commerce and trade, which are only the exchanging of commodities, have been sought after by all people and considered beneficial by all nations. In all exchanges in the long run there must be a profit; why then limit these exchanges? If the people of this country can make $100,000,000 each year by exchanging their products for those of some other country, wouldn't they be fools to indorse a policy which permits them to exchange only enough to make $50,000,000? I say let the people themselves decide where and with whom it would be beneficial to trade and not let the government decide this for them."

The speaker continued at length to discuss the tariff law in its relation to the farmer and the industrial classes and dwelt in stirring language upon the tin-plate iniquity, and concluded by saying that last fall the protected classes poured out money like water, intimidated workmen and strained every nerve to carry the McKinley district. In conclusion he said:

"Thanks to our democratic legislature, they cannot again duplicate this iniquity in Ohio, for that legislature passed an election law under which fraud and intimidation can no longer be used to corrupt and destroy the freedom of the ballot.

"Democrats, see that this law is enforced in every voting precinct in the state. See, too, that it is preserved in the future, for upon its maintenance not only does the success of your party depend, but the integrity of your institutions.

"Intrenched monopoly will not surrender without making a desperate struggle; therefore, I implore every man in this convention to work after he leaves here with his whole soul for our success.

"Let no personal differences or feelings of disappointment in any way deter you, but be diligent, be active, be alert; organize in every school district, and above all be courageous; let there be no dodging upon the issue; this is no time for the faint-hearted, but a time when honest, true and brave men should be willing to fight with their whole power for what they know to be right." [Deafening applause.]

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Hearing the Reports of the Various Committees.

CONVENTION HALL, CLEVELAND, July 15—(Special)—At the conclusion of Mr. Thurman's address Senator Godfrey, of Mercer, reported for the committee on organization and the report was approved.

A committee of three was appointed to conduct Chairman LeBlond to the stage.

Senator Godfrey, George Hull and Frank Alter were named as the committee and the band played while they found Mr. Le Blond.

Chairman LeBlond was introduced and made a neat address, thanking the delegates for the honor.

He paid a tribute to the democratic party which was the only party of the people and denounced the republicans for their "force" bill, profligate expenditures and tariff legislation.

Major Armstrong moved that the democracy select the rooster as its emblem under the new ballot law.

The rooster was adopted with a whoop and several crows from the delegates.

This matter disposed of the committee on credentials made a report recommending that in the matter of these contested delegates from Hamilton county the regulars and contestants be allowed a half vote each. There was a minority report in favor of the sitting delegates.

This threw the convention into an uproar. T. J. Cogan, of Cincinnati, one of the secretaries of the body, took the platform. It was expected that he was not a delegate, but the chair ruled that as an officer of the body he was entitled to be heard. The decision was appealed and a roll call demanded amidst great uproar, a score of delegates in all parts of the great hall clamoring to get recognition at one and the same time.

The chair refused to entertain the appeal, and when Cogan attempted to speak he was greeted with catcalls, howls and hisses, which for a few moments drowned his stentorian voice. He had the bulk of the body with him, however, and finally he was allowed to proceed and made a good argument in support of the majority report.

Judge Ermston and other Cincinnatians endeavored to maintain their position, but the disorder was so great that the chair ordered the sergeant-at-arms to get assistants and expel one or all that refused to recognize his authority. The uproar continued for some time, the convention getting beyond the control of the chair, but Hon. James E. Neal, of Cincinnati, a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, secured order out of chaos by declaring that the body had more important work than to settle the petty quarrels of Hamilton county, and moving the previous question. Debate thus cut off, the majority report was adopted by a vote of nine-tenths of the convention, and peace again reigned.

Walter Richie reported rules for the government of the convention which were adopted.

Frank Gorman, of Cincinnati, submitted a minority report opposing free and unlimited coinage of silver, signed by eight members. He made a speech in its favor and was followed by Gen. Finley in behalf of the views of the majority.

A vote was taken by counties resulting as follows: Minority report, 390½; majority, 399½.

Lucas county voted nine for the minority and six for the majority.

Sandusky county voted solidly for the minority report.

The platform was then adopted as submitted by Gen. Finley.

The democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, hereby resolve that we most heartily endorse the honesty and economy of the administration of Gov. James E. Campbell, and commend the sixty-ninth general assembly for its business qualifications, economy and reform, and especially for having provided for a secret ballot, by which every voter can cast his ballot in secret as he desires, and have his vote counted as cast; and we invite attention to the fact that the republican party, though hypocritically professing to favor "a free ballot and fair count," yet opposed and voted against the bill for providing for a free and secret ballot, thus demonstrating its professions to be insincere, and for political effect only; and we cordially endorse and approve the act of legislative regulation and compensation of county officers by providing for a fixed salary.

We are opposed to all class legislation and believe in a tariff levied for the sole purpose of producing a revenue sufficient to defray the legitimate expenses of the government, economically administered. We accept the issue tendered to us by the republican party on the subject of the tariff, as represented by the so-called McKinley tariff act, confident that the verdict of the people of Ohio will be recorded against the iniquitous policy of so-called protection, championed by the republican party in the interest of favored classes against the masses.

We favor a graded income tax.

We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power, as an iniquitous alteration of the money standard in favor of creditors and against debtors, taxpayers and producers, and which by shutting off one of the sources of supply of primary money operates continually to increase the value of gold, depress prices, hamper industry, and disparage enterprise; and we demand the reinstatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage.

We renounce the republican billion dollar congress which, by its extravagant expenditures, exhausted a surplus in the national treasury left there by a democratic administration and created a deficit; which substituted despotic rule for free discussion in the house of representatives and we congratulate the people on the defeat of the odious "force" bill demanded by a republican president and championed by the republican party for the purpose of perpetuating its rule by perverting the constitutional powers of the government, destroying free elections and placing the ballot box in the hands of unscrupulous partisans, in order as declared by Speaker Reed, "to register the voters, supervise the elections, count the ballots and declare the r[illegible]nt of all laws which unnecessarily interfere with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and we believe that the personal rights of the individual should be curtailed only when it is essential to the maintenance of the peace, good order and welfare of the community.

We favor the passage of such laws by the general assembly as will give us system for the government of our municipalities uniform throughout the state, as the constitution requires, in which the executive and legislative power shall be separated, the former to be lodged in a mayor, and the latter in a council, both to be elected by the people; thereby realizing the principle of home rule, safe from the dangers and evils of special legislation.

We favor closer commercial relations with our Canadian neighbors, and the removal of the embarrassing and annoying restrictions which only vex our people without yielding any substantial revenue to the government. We favor liberal and just pensions to deserving and disabled soldiers and sailors who fought for the maintenance of the government and like pensions to their widows and orphan children.

The persecution of the Jewish people by the Russian government justly deserves and receives our unqualified censure. We extend to them our sincere sympathy and believe this government, in connection with the enlightened governments of Europe disposed to unite with us should take proper steps to alleviate the wrongs thus inflicted on this long suffering and oppressed people.

Minority Report.

We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a substitute for the plank in the platform on the free and unlimited coinage of silver:

We believe in honest money, the coinage of gold and silver, and circulating medium convertible into such money without loss; and we oppose all legislation which tends to drive either gold or silver out of circulation, and we believe in maintaining the coinage of both metals on a parity.

We also recommend that the resolution declaring for a graduated tax on incomes be stricken from the platform.

NAMING THE GOVERNOR.

Byron Ritchie's Rousing Speech For Campbell.

Nominations for Governor were next in order.

John Follet came to the front and announced Larry T. Neals name.

S. D. Dodge presented Virgil P. Kline.

Gen. Ryan next named Gov. Campbell. It was plain to be seen that the Butler misscot was the favorite. At the mention of his name the convention went wild with cheers and applause.

Byrone Ritchie of Lucas followed Gen. Ryan in the following talk which was received with cheers:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Northwestern Ohio is devoted to democracy. We love its principles, we obey its customs. Therefore it is, that, with a genuine affection for the man, and respect for the custom of our party, we second the nomination of James E. Campbell with a hurrah. We believe that the same power that made him governor can keep him governor of this state. In the lexicon of his democracy there's no such word as fail. Never yet in his political career has he bid "good morning" to defeat. Campbell and victory are bosom friends. We admire him because he has "sand in his craw." We support him because he will give McKinley his "draw"—on a tin plate —J. E. C.—just as easy as creeping. [Applause.]

THAT'S THE STUFF!

It is charged that he has enemies. This is true. Unfortunately some of them are within our own ranks.

Remember, my friends, that to true democrats is the highest tribunal on earth. [Deafening applause.]

Remember, that to its sober judgment every democrat should bow. Remember, too, that a man without enemies is unworthy of friends.

Gov. Campbell dares his foes to political combat. He has the right to dare them, because he has dared to do right, and the people of Ohio appreciate the fact.

He is clear headed. He is warm hearted. He is clean handed. What better attributes can a candidate possess? [Right you are!]

Two years ago he was the fearless hero of a fearless fight. Shall we now dishonor and disown the man whose brilliant attainments, whose sterling democracy, whose political sagacity and excessive zeal put Joseph Benson Foraker in his political sick-bed in the first round? No, no, ten thousand times no!

Democrats of Ohio, fall in! Join the procession. Place upon the administration of Gov. Campbell the seal of your approval and good will. Re-nominate a faithful servant. Bid him an affectionate "well done." The traditions of the democratic party demand it, and this convention should allow it. Say to the people of Ohio by your action to-day, gentlemen, that you believe that in these piping times of peace, a war tariff is unnecessary, unwarranted and unjust. Say to them, as they will say to you on a cold day in November, "We are dissatisfied with Bill McKinley and the McKinley Bill." [Long continued applause.]

Carrington Legion, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., gave an excursion to Put-in-Bay on the City of Toledo to-day. They took with them a full band, and a large crowd took advantage of the excursion.

Campbell Renominated.

The vote was as follows:

Campbell	508 7-16
Neal	124 9-16
Kline	56
Congressman Tom L. Johnson	1

Marquis for Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Governor Marquis was renominated by acclamation.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Lucas County Is Cutting a Figure at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—(Special)—The result of the district meetings last night was highly satisfactory to every democrat in Ohio. Lucas county secured many of the honors and Hon. William Beatty, of the BEE, was selected to represent the Seventh congressional district on the state central committee. The committees are as follows:

State Central Committee.

Districts.

1—Michael Mullen, Hamilton county.
2—Michael Davanney, Hamilton county.
3—Charles R Gilliland, Montgomery county.
4—C F Lantis, Preble county.
5—George W Hull, Allen county.
6—L C Cole, Wood county.
7—Wm Beatty, Lucas.
8—J A Norton, Seneca county.
9—John L Tranger, Franklin county.
10—F A Stacey, Ross county.
11—W W Pennell, Brown county.
12—John L Vance, Gallia county.
13—John G Reeves, Fairfield county.
14—J R Hill, Licking county.
15—H L McCrea, Ashland county.
16—L P Olniger, Wayne county.
17—A N Kennon, Belmont county.
18—J P Mehaffy, Guernsey county.
19—John Manning, Mahoning county.
20—W T Tobin, Summit county.
21—Charles Carroll, Cuyahoga county.

Committee on Resolutions—1, James D Ermston, Hamilton county; 2, Frank M Gorman, Hamilton; 3, George W Houck, Montgomery county; 4, George W Moore, Dark county; 5, F C Layton, Auglaize county; 6, M Donnelly, Henry county; 7, Frank O'Farrell, Sandusky county; 8, E T Dunn, Hancock county; 9, Manus O'Donnell, Madison county; 10, John Johnson, Clark county; 11, T W Higgins, Pike county; 12, T E Wells, Athens county; 13, H L Chapman, Jackson county; 14, Capt. Owens, Licking county; 15, E P Finley, Crawford county; 16, Isaac Harter, Stark county; 17, A J Pearson, Monroe county; 18, C W Schmies, Columbiana county; 19, D C Coalman, Portage county; 20, James Lawrence Cuyahoga county; 21, E J Blandin, Cuyahoga county.

Permanent Organization—1, L G Bernard, Hamilton county; 2, Simeon Johnson, Hamilton county; 3, J A Runyan, Warren county; 4, F J Godfrey, Miami county; 5, W J Halzee, Logan county; 6, D G E Bastain, Paulding county; 7, E A Powers, Ottawa county; 8, T P Shields, Union county; 9, H T Strowtridge, Madison county; 10, A B Cole, Ross county; 11, John M Patterson, Clermont county; 12, W B Sherwood, Gallia county; 13, John McDermott, Morgan county; 14, J P Forbs, Cosbocton county; 15, A C Cummines, Richland county; 16, J C Wilty, Stark county; 17, Chris McKee, Noble county; 18, H H McFadden, Jefferson county; 19, C. D. Barnes, Geauga county; 20, D L Wadsworth, Lorain county; 21, August Zehring, Cuyahoga county.

Rules and Order of Business—1, John A Rule, Hamilton county; 2, Frank Fowler, Hamilton county; 3, Alston Ellis, Butler county; 4, L D Johnson, Mercer county; 5, W B Ritchie, Allen county; 6, H G Balzer, Defiance county; 7, George C Bierce, Erie county; 8, George B Christian, Marion county; 9, W M Maize, Franklin county; 10, T D West, Clark county; 11, H L Nichols, Clermont county; 12, W E Massey, Lawrence county; 13, M J Clifford, Perry county; 14, M V Ream, Tuscarawas county; 15, C E Critchfield, Knox county; 16, John Wilty, Stark county; 17, Chris McKee, Noble county; 18, A O Barnes, Harrison county; 19, E H Moore, Mahoning county; 20, D L Wadsworth, Lorain county; 21, August Zehring, Cuyahoga county.

Committee on credentials—1, Charles Lamott, Hamilton county; 2, J J Brady, Hamilton county; 3, Lazarus Kahn, Montgomery county; 4, H. L. Steinberger, Miami county; 5, J. H. Malick, Van Wert county; 6, J. W. Nelson, Williams county; 7, Sylvester Lamb, Lucas county; 8, Ezra Carter, Wyandotte county; 9, Patrick Welch, Franklin county; 10 Jas. Winan, Green county; 11, David Tarbell, Brown county; 12, W. B. Williams, Scioto county; 13, Oliver H. Wright, Logan county; 14, D. H. Gormer, Muskingum county; 15, E. P. Hoppleton, Delaware county; 16, R. W. Tansyhill, Holmes county; 17, E. J. Steger, Belmont county; 18, J. C. Diedrick, Columbiana county; 19, J. H. Phelps, Portage county; 20, R. K. Paige, Lake county; 21, A. T. Van Tassel, Cuyahoga county.

Vice Presidents—1, Frank Ratterman, Hamilton county; 2, Louis Reemelin, Hamilton county; 3, R. D. Marshall, Butler county; 4, J. Laughlin, Preble county; 5, L. M. Biume, Auglaize county; 6, Charles E. Marche, Fulton county; 7, Charles Roose, Ottawa county; 8, Henry Headon, Seneca county; 9, Z. Brewer, Pickaway county; 10, James B. Christopher, Green county; 11, J. Dugan, Adams county; 12, R. E. Hamlin, Meigs county; 13, George Lance, Vinton county; 14, S. M. Minn, Muskingum county; 15, John Beard, Ashland county; 16, Lee Elliott, Medina county; 17, D. P. Tarpy, Washington county; 18, Julius C. Ferrell, Carroll county; 19, Henry Waldeck, Trumbull county; 20, John A. Ryan, Huron county; 21, P. J. McKenney, Cuyahoga county.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Lucas County Members Well Cared for.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—(Special.) — The seventh district convention met in parlor A of the Kennard house, and organized by the election of Hon. Charles Roose, of Ottawa county, as chairman and W. J. Gill, of Lucas county, as secretary. Elections were made in brief order as follows:

Vice President—Chas. Roose, Ottawa.
Credentials—Sylvester Lamb, Lucas.
Resolutions—Frank O'Farrell, Sandusky.
Rules and Order of Business—Judge George C. Bels, Erie.
Permanent Organization—E. A. Powers, Ottawa.
Assistant Secretary—L. C. Lamberson, Sandusky.
State Central Committeeman—William Beatty, Lucas.

A little wrangle occurred on the choice of a member of the committee on credentials. The Campbell men desired the election of Mr. Lamb, while some of the other counties wanted an outsider.

Byron Ritchie expressed himself as having no objection to an outsider provided he was a Campbell man, and he favored Mr. Lamb because he was such. As will be noticed above, Lamb was chosen.

Judge Mac Gahan was made chairman of the Lucas county delegation unanimously.

During the meeting of the district delegations Mr. Harrington, of Toledo, and Col. Herbert had some bitter words, which, but for the intervention of Mr. Bolan, might have ended seriously. Peace was soon restored, and on the adjournment all was harmonious.

WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON?

A Sensational Shooting Affair at the Convention

CLEVELAND, July 15.—(Special)—About 7:45 o'clock last evening a member of the Hamilton county delegation, and three other democrats who would like to have been delegates, met on Bank street, not far from the Weddell house.

Pete Nolan, a Cincinnati saloonkeeper, came up from Cincinnati wearing the badge of the Campbell faction of the Hamilton county democracy.

Two other saloonkeepers of the same city, William Patterson and James Patterson, the latter of whom was a delegate, started out to give him a lesson for wearing the badge. The men met at different saloons during the day, and although there was a great deal of talking on both sides, they got along peaceably enough until last evening.

Only a short time before the shooting came off Nolan told the Pattersons that he did not want to quarrel with them, and invited them into a gin mill to take a drink. He paid for the drinks and walked out.

Later he met the Pattersons in the street and a scuffle followed in which Jim Patterson and Nolan rolled in the mud of Bank street. Billy Patterson came to the help of the disabled man. It is said that Frank Kelly, a well-known Cincinnati "sport," then came out of a restaurant near the scene of action, and drawing a revolver, fired point blank at Billy Patterson. He was prevented from firing a

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

Wanamaker Convicted Out of His Own Mouth.

Queer Transactions Between Two Business Men.

The Postmaster General Put in No Money, Held All the Stock and Was to Have Half the Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—John Wanamaker's testimony before the council's investigation committee was a last desperate attempt at self-vindication. So far as Mr. Wanamaker is concerned, the evidence in his defense is all before the committee. He has had every opportunity to make any and every explanation or statement that he chose, and then to add to or subtract from that statement as subsequent developments or the exigencies of the situation might require. No man was ever called before a more favorable tribunal than was he; no man was ever accorded more bounteously the most favorable construction that could be placed upon his acts or his words; no man was ever treated with more obsequious homage by his judges than Mr. Wanamaker before this committee. His case is all in. All that could be thought of in his defense has been produced; and the case looks darker for the postmaster general than ever before. Out of his own mouth he is condemned.

According to Mr. Wanamaker's version, he entered into an arrangement in 1887 with John C. Lucas, then the president of the Keystone bank, to engage in a speculation in Reading railroad stock. Mr. Lucas was to furnish all the money and Mr. Wanamaker was to buy and carry all the stock in his own name. They were to share the profits or the losses equally. Upon the basis of this arrangement it is easy to see what Mr. Lucas was to put in, but it does not appear just what Mr. Wanamaker was to contribute. Mr. Lucas was to furnish all the money and have half the profits.

This kind of an arrangement will strike an ordinary mortal as somewhat peculiar, and this impression is intensified by Mr. Wanamaker's assertion that the whole arrangement was entirely a verbal one. No scrap of memoranda of any kind was, according to Mr. Wanamaker's story, required by Mr. Lucas, who was to furnish all the money, while Mr. Wanamaker held all the stock. No one ever knew that any such arrangement ever was made between Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Lucas until Mr. Wanamaker was found with fraudulent Keystone bank stock in his possession, and told this story to account for it. It was very unfortunate that there was no written evidence of any character to substantiate this story, and Mr. Lucas, the only man who could affirm or deny its truth was dead. There is positively no scintilla of evidence further to promote that any such arrangement was ever made between Mr. Lucas and Mr. Wanamaker. The whole story rests upon the unsupported word of Mr. Wanamaker, who told the story to account for having in his possession 2,516 shares of the fraudulent Keystone bank stock.

Mr. Wanamaker goes on to say that the arrangement between himself and Mr. Lucas was that Mr. Lucas was to deposit money in the Keystone bank to the credit of Mr. Wanamaker's personal account, and that Mr. Wanamaker was to draw it out as needed, to pay for the Reading stock, as purchased. Mr. Wanamaker did purchase several thousand shares of the Reading stock and he paid for it in part by checks drawn against his personal account, which were duly honored at the Keystone bank, and in part with money which he borrowed upon this 2,516 shares of Keystone bank stock, which Mr. Lucas gave him for that purpose. Mr. Wanamaker says further that after Mr. Lucas' death in August, 1888, he found that Mr. Lucas had not deposited this money to Mr. Wanamaker's personal account as had been agreed, and that as a consequence his personal account stood largely overdrawn. He said on Friday that the amount was $82,700 and that he was forced to make the amount good, which he did.

Now notice just how this matter stood at the time of Mr. Lucas's death, according to Mr. Wanamaker himself. Neither Mr. Wanamaker nor Mr. Lucas had furnished a dollar. They were on equal footing, as a matter of fact, whatever the agreement might have been. Neither of them had furnished a dollar, but several thousand shares of Reading stock had been purchased and paid for—how? Why, in the first place, with $89,700 taken from the Keystone bank, and, secondly, by money borrowed upon 2,516 shares of Keystone bank stock, which was fradulent and spurious.

Whether or not it shall subsequently transpire that a portion of the $1,500,000 of state and city funds which have been lost through the Keystone bank were used to purchase additional shares of Reading stock subsequent to Mr. Lucas's death, Mr. Wanamaker has himself proved that in August, 1888, he held several thousand shares of Reading stock, which had in a large measure been paid for with the funds of the Keystone bank. Mr. Wanamaker says that the books of the bank showed the facts, and he was compelled to make restitution. Had Mr. Wanamaker been unable to make restitution of the money he had taken from the Keystone bank to speculate in Reading, how would his case have differed from that of Mr. Bardsley, who was unable to make good the city and state funds which he had converted? Where is the material difference in using the funds of the Keystone bank to speculate in Reading and in using the city funds to speculate in Reading stocks? Surely the power to make restitution does not make it less a crime.

When Mr. Lucas died Mr. Wanamaker was compelled to make good his forced borrowing of Keystone Bank money, and was also notified by the representatives of the Lucas estate to return the 2,516 shares of stock. This latter point, however, although true, does not appear in Mr. Wanamaker's statements. Mr. Wanamaker refused to return the stock, which had cost him nothing, unless he were paid a large sum of money for it. The sum which he demanded varied from $15,000 to $100,000 and even more than that sum, and then his demands grew less and less in amount till finally he surrendered it for nothing. Mr. Wanamaker's attempt to extort $100,000 from Mrs. Lucas as the price of his silence concerning the fraudulent nature of this stock is one of the most remarkable features of this whole affair. Whatever anybody else might think, Mrs. Lucas believed implicitly in the integrity and honesty of her dead husband, and her whole desire was to save his name from obloquy and reproach. Mr. Wanamaker knew this, and when the representatives of the Lucas estate were pressing him to return the stock and threatening him with an action at law if he did not comply, he only laughed at them.

"They also threatened to begin an action against me," said Mr. Wanamaker on Friday. "That I regarded simply as a bluff on their part. I knew perfectly well that the worst thing they could do, if they wanted to reorganize the bank, was to bring out any question about the over-issue of stock."

Then Mr. Wanamaker himself tried a little bluff. When representatives of the Lucas estate called upon Mr. Wanamaker to induce him to return that stock, Mr. Wanamaker threatened to inform the comptroller of the currency about the fraudulent character of the stock if money were not forthcoming immediately.

"I told those gentlemen," said Mr. Wanamaker yesterday, "that up to that time no person but Mr. Marsh had called the stock in question, but that now that the vice-president of the bank and the attorney for the Lucas estate had done so, I felt obliged to say that they must either settle with me or I could not in justice to myself allow the comptroller of the currency to be ignorant of the fact that they were claiming that some of the stock I held was improper stock."

Thus did the postmaster-general of the United States seek to extort from the widow of his dead friend thousands of dollars for stock which never cost him a cent, and which, when the bank failed, he surrendered for nothing.

From the time of Mr. Lucas' death until the stock was finally surrendered there was a persistent effort on the part of Mr. Marsh and the representatives of the Lucas estate to secure a return of that stock. Within a few weeks after Mr. Lucas' death Mr. Wanamaker was notified to return it, but he has not alluded to this notice in either of his statements. But Mr. Wanamaker continued for more than two years after he had received that notification to leave the stock in the hands of banks who had loaned money upon it.

The representatives of the Lucas estate desired the return of this stock that they might destroy the evidence of Mr. Lucas' guilt in issuing it. Mr. Marsh wished to destroy it, for he had joined with Lucas in its issue, and it was equally the evidence of his own guilt. Mr. Marsh was well nigh frantic by his failure to get that stock.

"Mr. Marsh said to me," said Mr. Wanamaker, "that if I would consent to keep this stock and pay assessments upon it in case the bank should need to have an assessment, that he would get stock from others and make this stock good."

That is, Marsh proposed to him to take that stock off his hands and give him stock in its place, but Wanamaker wouldn't do that. The conclusion is inevitable that the possession of the fraudulent stock gave Mr. Wanamaker a power over Marsh which he was unwilling to surrender. The relation between the exercise of that power and the disappearance of the city and state funds from the Keystone bank is yet to be made clear.

So, by Mr. Wanamaker's own testimony, he is convicted of using the funds of the Keystone bank to speculate in Reading stocks. He is convicted of having attempted to extort money from Mrs. Lucas. He is convicted of demanding money as the price of his silence to the controller of the currency.

But there is wide variation in the positions of Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Bardsley. The former is still postmaster general. The latter is in prison.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Political Change of Base Reported in Pennsylvania.

A Sensational Pamphlet Prepared by the Legislative Committee Soon to be Circulated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Jas. L. Wright, the well-known general lecturer of the Knights of Labor, and the organizer of the original Local assembly No. 1, who has just returned from the Rochester conspiracy trials, is brim full of news relating to the order that is of more than ordinary interest.

The knights, it appears, are taking a political stand of considerable importance, and they will issue a pamphlet addressed to the workingmen of the state that will cause a sensation in labor and political circles, indicating, as it does, a change of base in the organization, practically committing it to the future support of the republican party.

"The desire of the Knights of Labor to get certain laws passed in this state," Mr. Wright said yesterday, "induced us to support candidates pledged to ballot reform in the last campaign. We therefore supported Pattison and Black and those candidates for the legislature who were pledged for it. It was, however, the republicans at Harrisburg who gave us the constitutional convention that will be voted on this fall. On this account a report of our committee will be issued in pamphlet form to the public showing how each representative and senator has voted on all labor and corporation bills. It is a report that will cause a great sensation."

"Does it commit the Knights of Labor to the republican party?" he was asked.

"I am not prepared to answer that question just at this time. I will say that the report will show the working people of this state just who their friends are. Watch for that report and draw your conclusions. The Knights of Labor are stronger now than ever before because the organization is a more intelligent one than it has ever been. It has had a steady, healthful growth, and if it is not stronger, numerically speaking, than it ever was before, it is much more powerful, owing to the more intelligent and steady character of its membership."

"Is it a political organization?"

"Yes, in every sense of the word it is a political organization, but it is non-partisan."

Beyond his pretty plain intimation of the character of the future politics of the order, Mr. Wright would say nothing more of the sensational pamphlet to be issued.

"You can draw your own conclusions from what I have said of the report as to our present and future political sentiments," was his rather evasive answer to direct questions concerning the details of the forthcoming pronunciamento, which he didn't think proper to discuss fully in advance of its official issue.

Mr. Wright will leave the city to morrow night for Cincinnati and all the cities from that point down to Texas on important mission work among the local assemblies along the line, to make a verbal report of the Rochester cases and to advertise union made goods. Mr. Wright is one of the seven executive officials of the Knights of Labor who were arrested and indicted at Rochester for conspiracy. Mr. Hughes, one of the number, was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and is now out on $5,000 bail pending an appeal.

"The trial of the rest of us," Mr. Wright said, "will take place in October, and if it goes against us every member of the organization of our trade, garment cutters and trimmers, will go to jail. We are going to make this a test case, and we have the backing of every labor organization in the land. It is their principle as well as ours, and if we are defeated it will strike terror into the hearts of every labor organization in the country, as all will stand liable to arrest, conviction and imprisonment for the same offense we have committed—that of differing with our employers."

IN A SOCIAL WAY.

Personals from the City of Fremont.

What the People Do During the Heated Months to Pass the Time Away.

FREMONT, July 15.—(Special)—Mrs N E Pohlaran returned yesterday from a visit in Cleveland.

Misses Nettie and Ida Knerr visited friends in Detroit this week.

Dr D D Brinkerhoff and wife are spending a few days in Galion.

Mrs Chas Stevens and daughter are visiting friends in Titusville, Pa.

A R Merriam, of Detroit, is the guest of his brother, F W Merriam.

Mrs Fred Grez ory, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs J J Keefe.

Miss Florence May returned Saturday from her Cleveland visit.

Miss Clara Seigfried is visiting in Toledo.

Mrs E S Green left Saturday for a visit in Whiting, Ia.

Mr and Mrs W T Tschurny returned from Cleveland Saturday.

Miss Elsie Feamlmore, who has been teaching school in Fort Benton, Mont., returned home this week for her summer vacation.

Rev. George F. Fitch, a missionary of the Presbyterian church stationed at Shanghai, China, with his wife and children, arrived in San Francisco last week. Mr. Fitch and wife are former residents of this city. He has been a missionary in China for twenty years. They will arrive in Fremont this week.

Mrs. Birchard Hayes, of Toledo, is visiting at Spiegel Grove.

Mrs L A Russell, of Cleveland, is visiting in the city.

Mrs S P Hanson and Miss Mary Walters are in Fredericks.

Mrs C M Turk, of Denver, is spending a few days in the city.

Rev C E Barnes was in Mt Vernon this week.

Mrs W W Hart is home from an extended visit in Pennsylvania.

Mrs C W Tschurny is visiting in Kokomo, Ind.

Miss Agnes Charn, of Detroit, is spending a few days with Mrs C A Tyler.

Mr and Mrs F J Richards and Mr and Mrs W H Leubler, of Cleveland, are visiting in the city.

Mrs J W Parsons and son, of Mansfield, were in the city a few days this week.

Misses Ella Horn and Maggie Hochemdel are visiting in Kansas City.

Miss Ella Converse is at Urichsville.

Ensign Harry Smith, who has been spending a few days vacation in the city, returned to Annapolis to join the flag ship Chicago, on which he will engage in a three years cruise.

Mrs F G Starkey, of Flowersville, Mich. is in the city.

Miss Mattie Underhill, of Niles, Mich. is in the city to spend the summer.

Senator Sherant was in the city yesterday.

FIVE MORE MEN WAITING

To Take a Seat in the New York Chair of Death.

Two Murderers Already Summoned to Prepare.

Minnaugh and Fanning May be the the First — Trezza, McIlvane and Loppy to Follow Them.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Five candidates await an invitation to Sing Sing's death chair. Three of them are confined in the tombs and two in state prison.

During the week beginning July 27 James E. Minnaugh and Henry C. Fanning are to pay the penalty of their crimes, unless some legal injunction should prevail. Minnaugh was sentenced June 10 and Fanning a few days later.

Minnaugh and Fanning are still in the Tombs, and the third occupant of "Murderers' Row," in the same building, is Martin Loppy. Loppy killed his wife and he was condemned to death in the week beginning Monday, Jan. 13, 1891, Nicolo Trezza and Charles McIlvaine have been in Sing Sing for many months.

McIlvaine murdered Christian W. Luca in Brooklyn in August, 1889, and was twice tried and twice convicted. Trezza murdered Alexander Salvano in Flatbush in April, 1890, was convicted in June of that year and was twice sentenced to death.

McIlvaine's case has been recently carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and he will probably see the sunlight long after the New Yorkers are buried.

It is due to a decision of Judge Beach in Supreme Court, Chambers, that Loppy and the other two New York condemned men have not been transferred to state prison ere this. Judge Beach, in granting a recent stay to Loppy, decided that inasmuch as the death sentence included confinement in Sing Sing a stay must include the postponement of that confinement until final action by the courts.

Warden Fallon, of the Tombs, is anxious to be relieved of the care of the condemned men; but so long as Judge Beach's decision stands he cannot overcome the disagreeable predicament.

Chief Clerk Sparks, of the Court of General Sessions, said yesterday: "Under the law the counsel for the men file a notice of appeal and come and lay it down on this desk. The law says that that constitutes an appeal. It used to be necessary to go to a Judge of the supreme court to get a stay, but now the law makes it a stay the moment the prisoner's counsel deposits the notice in my office. I give a certified copy to the sheriff, and the sheriff keeps the prisoner in the Tombs. Although the murderer is sentenced to death by electricity, there is an additional punishment connected with a transfer to state prison. He is kept there in solitary confinement for six or eight weeks until the keeper puts him to death."

A member of the firm of Howe & Hummel said yesterday: "I think the five condemned men will all be put to death sooner or later. When a man is convicted of murder in the first degree in the state of New York he has a poor chance for his life."

But the delay has involved an enormous amount of trouble and expense. Take the cases in their chronological order. Charles McIlvaine, whose trials must be reviewed by the supreme court of the United States, had for a victim a man whose awful fate has been for two years unavenged. McIlvaine and some confederates planned the burglary of the home of a prosperous Brooklyn grocer named Luca. The latter lived over his store at Jay and High streets. Shortly after 3 o'clock on the morning of August 22, 1889, McIlvaine entered the dining room window by a ladder, while his companions, Martin Dineen and Tom Quinlan, watched on the sidewalk.

Dineen and Quinlan were alarmed by the approach of two citizens and secreted themselves in a doorway. But fate was against them, and two policemen who were passing grabbed them and asked them what business they had there. At that moment groans and cries were heard, and a woman shrieked: "Murder! Police! Oh, they are killing my husband!"

Then Luca's form was seen to protrude from his window sill and streams of blood stained the outer walls of his home. With a choking sound the murdered man disappeared.

McIlvaine jumped from the window and, seizing his shoes, which he had left in the yard, dashed through the gate and into arms of a policeman. He was taken literally red-handed, and the knife with which he cut Luca's throat was found on him. Yet he secured a new trial after his first conviction, and the death sentence pronounced after his second conviction has been postponed.

Nicolo Trezza's crime was committed on Easter Sunday, April 6, 1890. He deliberately killed Alexander Salvano at a friendly gathering. He was convicted before Judge Moore, in Brooklyn, on June 9, 1890, and condemned to die in the electric chair during the week beginning July 21, 1890. A motion of appeal filed by his counsel acted as a stay of execution. In March, 1891, he was again sentenced to death, and again the week of his doom—that beginning April 20—gave him another respite. His friends are making determined efforts to secure the interference of the governor to save him from the chair.

McIlvaine and Trezza were not so fortunate as the New York murderers in keeping out of Sing Sing. They were delivered by the sheriff of Kings county after their sentence, and will probably not leave state prison alive.

Martin D. Loppy killed his wife with a pair of shears on july 4, 1890. Recorder Smyth on November 28 sentenced him to suffer death by electricity during the week, beginning Monday, January 12. His case will be appealed, and a decision will not be rendered until October.

The two men whose crimes were committed more recently are in the most imminent danger of the death chair. James E. Minnaugh murdered Edward Moran in Downing's saloon on December 21, 1890.

Henry C. Fanning, a member of Company C, Ninth regiment, disgraced his manhood and his soldiership by murdering Mrs. Emily Taylor on April 18. He deserted his family because of his infatuation for Mrs. Taylor, and in a fit of jealousy cut the throat of his victim with a razor.

Minnaugh and Fanning may cheat the chair in the appointed week, because the notice of appeal which keeps them out of Sing Sing acts, under the decision of Judge Beach, as a stay.

Several indictments for murder in the first degree are now awaiting trial in this city. The accused are Carlysle W. Harris, Alexander Hupp, Charles Koenigsberger, George Kaiser, William Hangsheime and John D. Neese.

Photographers' Association.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The Photographer's Association of America began its twelfth annual convention at the exhibition grounds in this city this morning. Over 20,000 feet of space is taken up with exhibits, the competition between the photographic stock dealers of America being keen. There is also a fine display of photographs. The subject selected for competition for the grand prize is Tennyson's "Elaine," which is illustrated by photographic pictures from the camera studios of the country. The prize is a fine bronze group. In addition there are a number of medals to be distributed for merit in various classes, and three special medals to be given for foreign exhibits.

Frenchmen in New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The anniversary of the fall of the bastile, the 14th of July, France's national day, began at the French consulate this morning. The Viscount D'Alsace, consul general of France, received delegates from all the French societies in New York.

The French Benevolent society commemorated the day at Bloomingdale park. The morning was devoted to Athletic games, contests for ladies in tennis, bicycle riding and other events. In the afternoon there was a concert.

Fatally Wounded.

BIRMINGTON, Ala., July 15.—Thomas Hyde, a railroad man, was shot and fatally wounded by Sol Bonheimer, a drummer, during a quarrel in a saloon last Monday night. Bonheimer is under arrest.

THINKS IT INSIGNIFICANT.

Foster Treats the Plate Printers' Trouble Very Lightly.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Foster today expressed his satisfaction at the attitude taken by the press in regard to the plate printers' trouble and the resulting controversy.

"I find very few papers that endorse the stand taken by the men in the matter," said he, "and it looks as of the disposition of the question was favorably considered by the newspapers. Many of them are very outspoken, and one in particular, has said editorially that for the treasury department to hold to these demands would be the equivalent to yielding to a conspiracy against the government. The treasury department does not yield and I do not think any fair minded man would do other than has been done by me in the premises. The controversy has so far as I am concerned, been settled and will not be again opened. I offered the men all that was fair and reasonable and one of them certainly looks at it in this light, for he has resumed work in the bureau of engraving and printing."

England Gobbled It.

CHICAGO, July 15.—An English syndicate has succeeded in obtaining control of the glucose manufactories of the country. They are situated in Buffalo, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Davenport and Marshalltown, Ia.; Waukegon, Wis.; East St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago. The factories are valued at $18,000,000, and to operate them it is said that the syndicate has raised $20,000,000, for which they will issue stock at par. The final steps by which the syndicate acquired the property were taken yesterday. It is said the syndicate is contemplating the invasion of the whisky trust and starch combination.

WE, US, AND COMPANY.

National Editorial Association in Session.

St. Paul Displays Its Bunting, and Like the Toledo Bee, Hangs Out a Correct U. S. Flag.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—The National Editorial association is in session here. The town is beautifully decorated, noticeable among them being the new United States flags displayed with the Wyoming star in the union.

After Archbishop Ireland had opened with prayer, the following committees were announced:

On credentials—G M Billings, Massachusetts; R M Rowes, Alabama; F A Paradise, Minnesota; J D Ames, Ohio, and E B Butler, New York.

On constitution and by-laws—K G Cooper, Colorado; J C Hemphill, South Carolina; F G Simmons, Nebraska; S E Cooper, Pennsylvania; P M White, Missouri.

On treasurer's books—Matt Parrott, Iowa; L G Hughes, Arizona; Ormo Strong, Utah.

On resolutions—A B White, West Virginia; J E Steck, Wyoming; W Bullett Fitzhugh, Virginia; Samuel Jones, Louisiana, and H W Scott, Oregon.

On memorials to the dead—J B Cranfisld, Texas; S T Pickawal, Maine; R E Mornigstar, Kentucky, and W Scott Roberts, Maryland.

Gov. Merriam welcomed the convention on behalf of the state, and Mayor Smith tendered the freedom of the city to the visitors. United States Senator C. K. Davis, in an eloquent address, presented the formal welcome of the city, state and the entire northwest. President E. W. Stephens responded to the addresses of welcome with a glowing tribute to St. Paul and the northwest.

An excursion was then taken until afternoon, and after dinner the editors were the city's guests for a drive around the city and suburbs, which the pleasant and clear weather made especially delightful.

The annual address was delivered at 9 o'clock to-night by A. H. Siegfried of New York.

He first congratulated the convention that it was the largest ever held, and that every state and territory was represented, and said: "The newspapers of the United States are the most eloquent expressions of its freedom and progress. Within the century they have grown from 100 to 18,000 in a ratio nine times as great as that of its population, and which ratio will doubtless increase with each successive decade.

"Their development as a moral and intellectual force has been even greater, and the conversation in which we meet to-day is, therefore, in the highest sense, representative of our civilization."

He reviewed the history of the national organization, which had its inception near this city, and explained its general organization. The power of the press and its "bewildering progress" were then spoken of, and the speaker said:

"A press to be pure must be prosperous. To be morally independent it must be financially independent, and to thus make it is one of the purposes of the organization.

"The object of this association," he continued, "is to bring the newspapers of the country to a better understanding of their interests and of each other, a higher conception of their duties, and a more thorough organization for their own benefit and protection."

He spoke of the work already accomplished by the association and the good to be secured through it. He indorsed the proposed establishment of a national headquarters, voiced the need of a national newspaper directory for the benefit of the profession and considered the "vexed question of foreign advertising" suggesting the employment by the association of its own agent. He thought the advertising agents "had whipped the newspaper press and laugh at its seeming helplessness and discomfort." The purpose of the association was educational rather than legislative, but he thought advertising could and should be agreed on. He spoke of the association's power to look after legislation affecting newspaper interests and thought the association should cease discriminating in advertising in the interest of a few of the metropolitan dailies. He announced the competition at this convention of the three type setting machines—the Mergenthaler, Thorn and Rogers typograph. He gave some good advice as to the work of the convention, referring to the newspaper as the "acdnowledged literature of the world," avowed his belief in schools of journalism, and closed with a tribute to the power and freedom of the press.

It had been decided to hear from one of the Canadian editors, of whom a goodly number are in attendance, but the lateness of the evening session and the probable weariness from travel of the delegates caused a postponement of that feature of the program, and those who cared for late hours spent the night in the press club rooms in royal enjoyment.

Went Through a Trestle.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 15.—A freight on the Northern Pacific, while going over a trestle near this city last night, crashed through to the ravine below. Michael Flaherty, the fireman, was killed outright. Roadmaster Speer was probably fatally hurt. The cars were badly wrecked; two of them were loaded with horses and cattle, most of which were killed.

Found Their Remains.

DENVER, Col., July 15.—The badly decomposed remains of three men have been found in a lonely spot in Mosquito pass near Fair Play. Two of the unfortunates are supposed to be Nels Anderson and Andy Peterson from St. Paul. The third is yet unknown. It is supposed to be a case of murder for the purpose of robbery. The coroner will make a thorough investigation.

Into an Open Switch.

DUQUOIN, Ill., July 15.—The northbound New Orleans limited, on the Illinois Central, this morning, ran into an open switch here and badly wrecked the mail car for the southbound train. Mail Clerks Hughey and Hodge were badly injured but are not in a dangerous condition. No one else was hurt.

Atlantic Cable Bill.

LONDON, July 15.—In the house of commons last evening Mr. Goschen, in reply to a question, stated that owing to the opposition which the measure had evoked the government could not promise to persevere in securing the passage of the Atlantic cable bill.

Fertilizing Works Burned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 15.—The fertilizing works of M. M. Grover at Perdie, Perry county, were burned last night. Loss $15,000; insurance $800.

ITS A BIG BRACE GAME.

Harrison is Being Buncoed by His Friends.

The Searchlight of Congress is What They Fear.

A Deplorable State of Affairs at the National Capital — Congressman Cooper Talks on Interesting Topics.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative Geo. W. Cooper, of Indiana, who introduced in the last congress the resolution calling for an investigation of the pension office, and to whose energetic work all the good results of that investigation are due, is in town.

Though appreciating fully the influence of partisan friendship, he expressed surprised that the president has not asked for Commissioner Raum's resignation. In speaking of the matter Mr. Cooper said:

"It must be that the president is kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs. It is very clear to my mind that those officials on whom Harrison relies for his information are interested with Raum in his enterprises, and it is to their advantage to defend the pension commissioner.

"Gen. Bussey, in addition to being a warm personal friend of Raum, is interested in the refrigerator scheme. If the pension office is to be purged of its corruption he ought to go with Raum.

"I believe that Harrison is an honest man and intends to do what is right. I am satisfied that if he knew the true condition of affairs in the pension office he would not tolerate Raum for an hour. He thinks Raum has been misrepresented by the democratic press, and in this notion he is constantly strengthened by representations made by Bussey and Noble.

"The people know the facts, however. The intelligent voter knows perfectly well that responsible newspapers would not make the serious charges against the administration of the pension office unless they had facts to substantiate them. It won't answer for the republicans to laugh and say: 'All this talk about Raum is a democratic attack on the administration.' It may do for a while, but sooner or later they will discover that they have made a mistake in not insisting upon a thorough overhauling of the pension office.

"The investigation of the bureau, conducted by a packed committee, completely failed in its efforts to whitewash Raum. Enough official misconduct, not to use a harsher term, was disclosed before the committee to warrant Raum's removal, and the committee could not conceal the facts.

"An astonishing feature of the work of the committee in the last hour was the reopening of the investigation after the minority had drawn up its report. This was done by a strict party vote of the committee and for the sole purpose of attempting to break down the charges made by republican newspapers. These charges referred to matters entirely outside the scope of the resolution of inquiry, but the examination was continued in spite of the fact that my request to extend the investigation had been peremptorily refused.

"But the next congress will turn on the light in December. Whether Mr. Raum is or is not commissioner of pensions, he will be given every opportunity to clear himself of the charges that have been printed in the leading newspapers of the country. The people want to know all about the administration of the pension bureau, and the next congress will furnish them the information."

Mr. Cooper declares that the next congress will use the pruning knife in all directions.

"The billion dollar congress," said he, "completely destroyed every vestige of the surplus which the republicans found in the treasury when Cleveland's administration turned over the books to the republicans. The country has witnessed the failure of the McKinley law to raise the necessary revenue for the expenses of the government, and the failure of the revenue means increased taxation.

"The McKinley law, however, has succeeded in its chief mission. It has increased the price of the necessaries of life, thereby imposing additional burdens upon the laboring man and the farmer. It was a success in that direction. The expenses of the government must now be cut down so as to come within the revenues.

"The civil service furnishes an opportunity for some judicious pruning. After studying the blue book carefully I think I can demonstrate that by a classification of the salaries of government employes we can make a saving of $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 per annum. That is a sum to set the house of representatives thinking.

"There is much injustice in the matter of the salaries and work of government clerks. Go through any of the departments and you will see women doing work for $900 for which other clerks in the same room are drawing salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, and the harder the work the smaller the pay. They should all receive the same pay for the same work. If their services are worth $1,800 then they should all receive that amount; if only $900, then why should the government pay twice that amount?

"I am satisfied that the next congress will give its attention to the thorough overhauling of the civil service. It is a great field for investigation, and, if properly prosecuted, good results are sure to follow."

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

is known around the world and has lately been carried into "Darkest Africa" by Stanley. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery.

Genuine with Signature of Justus von Liebig

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill for Eight Months. Cured in Two Months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to certify that a child of mine had eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. Six months of that time its suffering was simply untold, then I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. In two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance, and my darling boy had rest, and to all appearance the disease had yielded; but I continued the medicine for several months after no trace could be seen of it on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say, "Well done!" The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to CUTICURA REMEDIES. Could there be anything on earth that would cause a father to rejoice it surely would be when the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See portrait herewith). J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied splendid treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., should have continued similar treatment, but thought it useless, so put it on CUTICURAS. The child is well. C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidneys and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

I Like my Wife to use POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER

Because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEATH.

Ex-Vice President Hamlin is Dead.

Dr. Clarke will be at Lake Side on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 15th, 16th and 17th, so his Health Parlors will be closed until 10 a m, Saturday, the 18th

Dr Clark cures all forms of chronic diseases; also loss of manhood and special diseases of women.

Gonnorrhea and syphilis positively cured.

Office next to Hote, Hamilton, 419 Madison St

Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES

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Are in position to furnish promptly any thing from a small office safe to a

BANK VAULT WITH TIME LOCK.

PRICES RIGHT.

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Has removed his office and residence to
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SUMMER RESORTS

Huronia Beach
for prospectus write
Marcus Young
Port Huron Mich.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL
WEISBEACH, ONT., CANADA.

Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all ships passing in and out of the River St. Clair. Thoroughly refitted and enlarged since last season.

BOATING, BATHING,
FISHING,
TENNIS AND CROQUET
SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL

This beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron, and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.

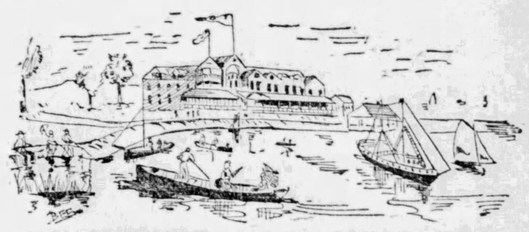
J. VAN WYCK, Manager.

D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE
CAPE MAY, N. J.

New management, elevator and all modern improvements. Apply to JOHN TRACY, Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, or Cape May.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
ASBURY PARK, N J,
WILL OPEN JUNE 13, 1891.
THEO. OVES PROP'R.



HOTEL GRANDE POINT, Grande Point St. Clair Co., Mich.

An elegant new Hotel, just across the river from Algonac. Every room a water front. Excellent water works affording purest water. Perfect drainage. Every modern convenience. Finest bathing beach on the St. Clair river. Fresh milk and vegetables from the adjoining farm. Rates $2.50 per day. Special rates by week or month. Reached via Toledo and Detroit and "Star Line" and "Red Star" line steamers daily. Leave Toledo at 6:30 a. m., on M. C., connecting with Detroit boat at 9 a.m. Dinner at Grande Point. Toledo docks foot of Jefferson st. Detroit docks foot of Griswold street.

J. S. BRUBAKER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT GROVE HOTEL
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF DEVIL'S LAKE.
E. H. Imerson, Prop. - - Geneva, Mich.

STEAMER FLORA
Connects with all trains on the C. J. & M. Carries guests free to the hotel. Rowing, sailing, boating and dancing

"THE WINDERMERE,"
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The most popular resort on the lakes enlarged and remodeled. For rates write J. O. West, Manager.

FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

"OAK RIDGE,"
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Grounds and Spring unsurpassed. Excellent Cuisine, Passenger Elevator, Baths and experienced attendants. Medical Superintendent. Model Health Resort and Medical Sanitarium. $12 to $21 Per Week.

KING & HOUSEL, Owners.

Put-in-Bay House!
Put-in-Bay Island, O.
OPENS JUNE 20th.

A new house delightfully located with fine view of the bay. Convenient to steamboat landing. Terms $2 and $2.50 per day; $12 to $14 per week. Cuisine unsurpassed.

MRS. A. BALBRIDGE,
Formerly of "The Carlisle," the leading family hotel of Cincinnati.

THE WARD
Summer Resort Hotel,
FORMERLY THE BUNKER,
Remodeled and Refurnished.
J. B. WARD, PROP'R,
Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, Ohio.
First-Class Livery in Connection.

**A Most Delightful Resort!

A GENERAL TIE UP.

Not a Street Car Moving in the City.

The Employes of Both Systems Go Out

This Morning and Citizens are Now Walking.

Grievances of the Men and How the Companies

Treated the Committee of the Union.

No Serious Trouble Apprehended—Lang and Robison's Statements —Mayor Emmick Emphatically With the Boys.

Not a street car in the city of Toledo is running to-day.

At 6 o'clock this morning the strike was begun, and it is the first strike in the United States if not in the world on an electric railway of any importance.

The men who have struck claim to have grievances which must be redressed before the cars run again.

The principal request of the men on both roads is that they be paid $2 a day.

They first made a verbal request, but the street car companies desired to worry and delay the men as much as possible, so they said the employes should make their communications in writing.

This the men did, whereupon the Robisons flatly refused to grant anything. They said that they would not give in an inch if a wheel didn't move on the road for six months.

The Consolidated men asked that they be given a definite answer by yesterday noon. The answer was not forth coming at the time specified, still the employes waited patiently.

At 4 p. m. the Consolidated's answer had not been given, and feeling that they were being unnecessarily delayed and bluffed, the men on that line thought it time to act, answer or no answer.

Last night the employes of both lines held a long and animated meeting and came to the conclusion that their only resource was to strike. Consequently every street car man in the city is out, motormen, conductors, linemen, engineers at the power houses, men at the barns and street car traffic this morning was at a standstill.

Men who were not members of the union went out with the rest, and will join the union to-day.

The strikers were up all night without a wink of sleep. Some tried to catch a few minutes nap laying on their coats at the headquarters in Carpenter's hall, but their slumbers were short if sweet, and they were hustled off on some errand or other or put on watch at various points in the city.

Policemen were stationed at an early hour wherever there was a group of strikers, to keep order and subdue any over enthusiastic spirits.

No Slush on the Wires.

The electric lines are in such a condition that they can not be operated in some time. Wires have been cut at many points and vital parts of different pices of apparatus have been removed by some one making it impossible to put the slush, as the men call the electricity, on the wires.

The men have started bus lines with every sort of vehicle they could get hold of and will accommodate the public as far as possible. More busses will be put on during the day and they expect to have quite a respectable line before long.

The strikers operate the busses themselves and every cent taken as fare goes into the treasury of the union to be used during the strike. The drivers and conductors on these impromptu 'bus lines receive no pay but labor for the good of the cause.

Mr. Lang and His Men

This morning 75 Consolidated men had a conference with Mr. Lang. That gentleman saw them coming, and thinking to circumvent them, dispatched Superintendent Denman to the barns with a few scabs to try and get some cars started while he (Mr. Lang) thought to hold the men with his oratorical powers or otherwise until the cars were fairly on their way.

Luckily for the men they got on to the movement and dispatched 15 of their number after Mr. Denman to see that he didn't do any harm. Then they filed into Mr. Lang's office.

Mr. Lang coaxed the men for going out as they did. He said had they waited they would have been given an answer.

A committeeman spoke up: "You told us, Mr. Lang, that you couldn't tell when you could give us an answer."

"True," said Mr. Lang, "it might have been a day, a week, three months or more."

A committeeman—"That's just the point. We don't intend to wait. We're in this thing and we're in to win, and win we will. We have all the union labor in the city and the public with us. We might as well starve to death striking as to work from early to late for a pittance which is less than a digger of ditches receives."

Mr. Lang talked considerable but didn't say much—was non-committal. The men told him they would give him 10 minutes to say anything he desired and after that time he would have to come over to Carpenter's hall if he desired to communicate with them. Then they cheered three or four times for themselves and bolted for the door. The conference had its humorous side and both parties had to have a good laugh at the points brought up.

Disciplined.

The strikers are organized like a small army and are acting under strict orders. Nothing is to be done without the sanction of the cooler heads of those who have been chosen leaders. They will do everything possible to win their point, but nothing more than is absolutely necessary.

At the Broadway Barns.

At the Broadway barns every thing was quiet and orderly. The men were all sitting around discussing the situation and awaiting orders. No attempts have been made by the company to start any of the cars from the barn.

In an interview with a few of the citizens along Broadway, it was ascertained that with few exceptions all the sympathy is with the men, and considerable ill-will is expressed as to the stand the street car companies are taking, the people even refusing to take advantage of the one bus that has been making a few trips on Broadway, preferring to walk down to the city as an expression of their sympathy with the men.

THE CONSOLIDATED.

Scenes and Incidents About the Power Station.

The key to Consolidated electric system is at the power and car house, foot of Monroe street, and this was the scene of some lively operations this morning.

Small parties of strikers had been congregating here ever since day light, and by 8 o'clock there were about fifty motormen and conductors in front of the building, all very quiet and orderly, but resolved that no car should be moved from the house, and their determined demeanor showed that they meant business.

Inside the power house an effort was being made to get a car ready to run. No. 6 of the Glassboro line was next to the door, and this was to be the first car out. It had evidently been tampered with, however, and refused to move. After nearly two hours work the car was in shape to run, and at 8:30 Mr. Lincoln, the chief electrician of the company mounted the front platform to handle the motor, and his assistant Mr. Smith handled the trolley.

The car was started out of the house at almost full speed, when with a cheer the strikers pounced upon it and a lively scuffle ensued. Mr. Lincoln had his hands full to keep the strikers away from his lever, while a dozen men attempted to throw Mr. Smith off the rear end.

The car got as far as the main track, when the strikers obtained possession of the levers and stopped it. When another attempt was made to run, Mr. Smith kept the strikers off of his end of the car by making a bluff to pull a revolver, until he got possession of a monkey wrench and with this weapon he drove them back.

The car did not proceed more than five or six feet when the strikers were again in possession and stopped it. This time Mr. Smith ran forward to help Mr. Lincoln and instantly a striker boarded the rear end and turned the switch over the door, cutting off the power.

This was not seen by the men running the car, and upon their attempting to start again the car did not budge.

At this the strikers, who now numbered over 100, set up a cheer, and jeered the two men on the car. It was 15 minutes before the crew on the car discovered what was wrong.

In the meantime the crowd had been growing larger, and it was augmented by hundreds of spectators called to the scene by the trouble.

The strikers were good natured all the while, and did not make threats of violence, except that they were determined the car should not start, and they kept a close front ahead of it.

President Wall on the Scene.

During the lull, President Tom Wall, of the union, drove up in a buggy and consoled the men not to use violence or break the law, but he also encouraged them to stand firm. He was greeted with cheers and the men promised that the cars should not move.

Another Effort.

At the next effort to start the men grabbed the car and as soon as the brakes were opened they pushed the car back towards the river, before the power could propel it ahead. A number of bootblacks, loafers and hoodlums had mingled with the crowd and were loud in their jeering and attacked the car. This, of course, excited both sides and things looked nasty for a few minutes. Several laborers were struck, but no one was hurt. Two policemen were on the sidewalk but they were not allowed to interfere.

Two more efforts were made to go ahead but each time the strikers pushed the car further back until it was nearly off the track. Mr. Lincoln then gave it up, and telling the strikers that he would run the car back into the house, they turned in with a will, cleared the track and sent the car back flying.

The strikers set up a great shout as the big doors closed behind the car and were much elated over their victory.

The trouble had lasted about half an hour and after it was over the engines in the power house were stopped and the big wheels ceased to revolve.

The strikers, however, did not leave the vicinity, but disposed themselves comfortably about to await events. A few minutes later Sergeant O'Sullivan arrived with a squad of police and kept the street open for travel, but did not interfere with the strikers.

Chief O'Dwyer arrived on the scene later and ordered the streets and sidewalks cleared. His men drove the loafers away, allowing the strikers to remain and posted themselves so as to preserve peace.

About 9:30 the repair wagon, which had been sent out early in the morning, returned to the house, and in a moment it was surrounded by the strikers. They reasoned with the driver and he promised to join them, which he did. This caused another loud shout and the report that several of the motor men employed at the big machines in the power house, had quit, also elated the strikers.

Mayor Emmich on Hand.

During the morning Mayor Emmick walked down to the corner of Water street and as he stopped to talk a few minutes with friends he was immediately surrounded by an eager crowd of strikers and others, all anxious to hear anything he might say. At this the mayor asked some of the strikers what their grievances were. Upon being told he sympathized with them, but reasoned with the strikers not to use any violence or to break the peace. "If you do," said he, "you will only hurt your own cause and lose the respect of the public. At present the people are with you and the city officials are on your side, but you must keep peaceable. I am heartily in favor of your demands and hope you will get a raise in pay. By God, boys, I don't believe in a corporation which gets a franchise worth a million and a half, compelling its men to work for a dollar and a half per day. These street car companies got their franchises for nothing, too."

With this remark the mayor concluded and half a dozen strikers reached out their hands to shake with him and the crowd gave three cheers for Mayor Emmick as he walked away.

This ended the trouble for the morning, but about 100 of the strikers stayed at the power house to see that no cars run out.

AT THE ROBISON BARNS.

The Men Firm and Determined to Allow No Cars to be Moved.

This morning when the Robison crews put in appearance at the barns on Canton avenue, they found their cars standing crosswise across the tracks and the men, about seventy-five in number, loitering around in squads discussing the situation in a quiet, orderly manner. A squad of police were in attendance all night, but their services were not needed, as the men evinced no disorderly dispos tion.

At 8:30 Superintendent Perkins requested the men to assist him in putting the cars in the barn. Several of the leaders circulated among the strikers, to get at the popular feeling in the matter. It resulted in an absolute refusal to move the cars.

Superintendent Perkins with several helpers about the barn, took hold of a car to put it on the track. His men were at one end, and the strikers, under the pretense of turning a hand to help, prevented the car from moving an inch.

The superintendent realized that this plan wouldn't work and sent a man for a team, but when it arrived the driver refused to hook on. It would have been impossible to do so as the men were lined up solid in front of the car.

Superintendent Perkins told the man to take the team back to the barn but in the excitement, the fellow misunderstood the order and refused, thinking he was expected to hitch to the car.

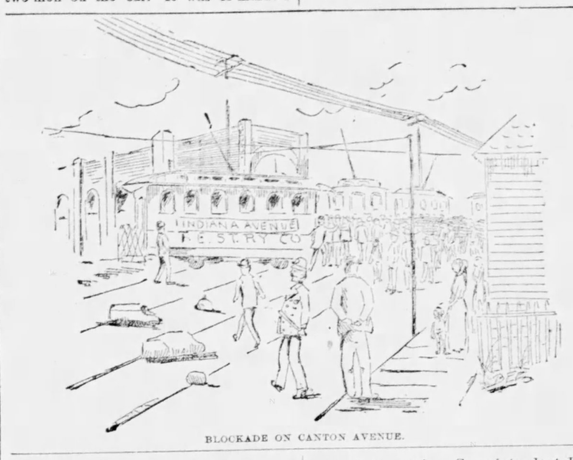
The superintendent told him three times and then discharged him summarily.

When the time check was offered him, the man refused and the boys loudly applauded his stand.

In about half an hour another attempt was made, Sergeant O'Sullivan having arrived with a squad of police in the meantime.

This time the team was hitched to a car, but it was impossible to move it, owing to the immense crowd that packed the street.

After endeavoring in vain to get the



BLOCKADE ON CANTON AVENUE.

horses into motion, Superintendent Perkins lost his head, and grabbing up a switch hook, raised it in a threatening manner.

This was a very indiscreet move, as a blow struck at this time would have resulted in riot and bloodshed. A policeman stepped in at this juncture and stated that the first man that struck a blow or raised a disturbance would go down. At this the men cheered loudly.

They claimed that they would not do anything to prevent the company from taking the cars in, but would not render any assistance. It was thought that the company's object in getting the cars in was to be prepared to take them out with a rush, and the men desired to thwart any such plans.

The men were sober and orderly, expressing no desire to have trouble, but they would not allow a car to be run out.

Fortunately, nothing serious resulted from the superintendent's hasty act, and the men soon quieted down. The barns were then closed up, and those in charge gave up all hope of moving the cars into cover and left the premises.

About 11 o'clock word was received to send five men to the Monroe car barns as it was anticipated that the Consolidated would attempt to move its horse cars from those points at noon. The necessary men were despatched to the locality at once, while the others remained on the rounds to prevent any such move in this icinity.

Manager Lang's Statement.

Manager Lang, of the Consolidated, in an interview with a BEE this morning, said:

"The strike was a surprise to me. When the committee called upon me with a written demand for 12 hours and $2 a day I asked for time to present the matter to the directors in Chicago. I think it is unfair not to give the time asked for."

"Did the committee present any grievance?"

"Not a one. I asked them if they had any and said if they had they would be attended to. One man said he was obliged to work nine hours between meals, and I at once called in the superintendent and had the wrong righted. This was the only instance I have heard of."

"Are you willing to settle this trouble Mr. Lang?"

"I must ask for time to see our directors. I am willing to meet with our men as individuals or committees and will try and do what is right by them. The first of June we advanced wages from $1.50 to $1.65 a day with a promise that those in our employ for six months would receive a still greater advance. Was not this fair?"

"Is it true, Mr. Lang, that some of the men are working over twelve hours?"

"To my knowledge, no. If there are such then it is contrary to our rules and I am, and have not been, aware of the violation."

Police Busy.

A squad of policemen under the personal direction of Chief O'Dwyer has been kept busy all morning keeping the crowd moving at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets. The people have been anxious to by awaiting around the corner looking for trouble at the Consolidated power house.

THE GRIEVANCES

Of the Striking Conductors and Moter Men.

It was a matter of considerable surprise to people on the outskirts to find no cars running when they arose this morning, but the people seem to take the situation in good naturedly, when they found that the employees had gone on a strike. Indeed many seemed to have been prepared for the crisis, and when wagons operated by the force of the strikers came along, they were promptly patronized.

The BEE has discussed heretofore the the grievances of the men but a thorough review at this time will be interesting as showing the exact situation. At a special meeting held this morning the men decided to go out. Of the four hundred old employes present there was not one dissenting voice, and it was unanimously decided to tie up the streets.

The conference committee whose names appeared in the BEE yesterday was reappointed, and will have charge of the strike. One of their first works this morning was the adoption of an appeal to the comrades and brethern on strike. The appeal, by the way, shows the level headedness and sound judgment of the leaders at the helm. It speaks for the appeal itself and hear it is:

To all men connected with the strike on the Toledo street car systems.

Comrades and Brothers. We, the Conference committee appointed to take charge of the present trouble, hereby make this appeal to every member of our union or any one in any way connected with the present strike.

Let there be no violence; no interference with the street car companies. The man who violates any law in the present emergency injures our cause. Remember we stand at the bar of public opinion, and it will render a verdict in our favor if we are only true to ourselves and observe and enforce law and order.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.
A. P. DELISLE, Chairman, Horse Car Com.
T. H. WALL, Chairman, Electric Com.

Yesterday's Meeting.

At the meeting held at noon yesterday Mr. John F. Kumler, legal adviser for the Robisons, appeared before the men and presented the Robison side of the case. He said that Mr. Robison was absent from the city, and his partners were not in a position to make compromise till his return. He pleaded poverty of the road as one of the reasons why the requests of the men could not be granted. He read the following communications

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of the 13th inst., respecting an increase of wages from $1.65 to $2 per day, We beg leave to say we do not criticise your action in trying to advance the interests of those you represent, but we do not believe you fairly appreciate the present status of this company, when you ask this large increase of expense to the company at the present time. It is only within a few days that this company have been able to operate cars over the larger portion of its entire system and its service is still very incomplete in that respect.

The large amount of money daily expended by the company for the construction of its road, the laying of tracks and pavements upon its routes, together with large amounts lately expended to obtain the right to operate cars over the Consolidated company's tracks, makes it necessary for this company to keep its expenditures somewhere within reasonable bounds. Added to the above consideration you should also remember that the company is pursued in court by various suits attacking its property and franchises, as well as its rights to exist.

This litigation we have sought to avoid by every means in our power, but without success. The expenses entailed by it are enormous and the suits necessarily obstruct the company.

We respectfully suggest that we were the first to reduce the labor hours; that we have given the low rates of fares to the laboring people upon our lines. This should certainly commend the action of this company to your organization and the people.

We believe on careful consideration you will see that it is impossible at this time to make the advance.

Trusting you will receive this communication in the kindly spirit in which it is written, we remain,

Respectfully yours,
THE TOLEDO ELECTRIC ST. RY. CO.
JAS. J. ROBISON, Secretary.

Commenting upon it, President T. H. Wall this morning said, "Mr. Kumler said he had come to make a proposition. 'What kind of a proposition do you call that document?' handing it to the reporter, 'It is simply a billet deaux, in which we fail to recognize any answer to our demands. No, we propose fighting it out on the lines we have drawn if it takes all summer. We are urging the men to abstain from any acts of violence or disorder, and from what we know, we think the full sympathy of the public so far is with us."

"Has any communication passed between yourself and the companies since the strike was inaugerated this morning?"

"No, Manager Lang visited several of the barns this morning, and issued an order that every employe who was not on his car in readiness to take it out at 10 o'clock, should consider himself discharged. He said furthermore that if our committee wished to call upon him, he would consider any demands they had to make. A member of the committee who was present said that they had presented their demand and if he had anything to say in reply, he would find the conference committee at Carpenters' hall on Summit street. This is the situation up to the present."

Accommodating the Public.

The conference committee, after adjourning early this morning made arrangements to run accommodation wagons and vehicles on the different lines, and as a result by 6 o'clock this morning there were wagons running on Cherry street, Huron street, Summit street, Monroe street and Broadway, also on the east side. It was decided not to charge any fare, and every one would be carried free who desired to ride.

It is left optional to the patrons to contribute, if they so desire. The sympathy of the public was shown on the first run of these wagons, in the fact that on the return of the first wagon they had se-

TRYING TO START A CAR.

cured $5; the first trip in from the wagon works had $2 81.

The conference committee are making arrangements to-day to have the best accommodations possible, and the public will be aided in coming and going from the city by every means possible for the committee to secure. The wagons are being ornamented with signs and placards, and the system will be known as the

Free Unionists' Traveling Line.

The conference committee appeals to the public to patronize the line whenever possible, and promises before a week is out no one will be required to walk who desires to ride. It is therefore meet and proper that this fair offer be taken advantage of. Help out the boys. The cause is a good one.

Some of the Grievances.

The demands of the men, as stated heretofore, are for uniform wage system of 12 hours' work and $2 a day. To thoroughly understand the grievance of the men it will be necessary to review the situation at considerable length.

The street car men of the city organized about the middle of May. On June 1st, the Consolidated without any demand of the men, made a voluntary increase of wages from $1.50 to $1.65. This was the public announcement made. Before the alleged increase in wages the men were receiving $11 a week working on an average of 13 hours and 20 minutes a day, and with one day off a week, making an average of 80 hours a week, at $10.

Under the new arrangement conductors were paid $1.50 for 7 days in a week of 12 hours. This twelve-hour system, by the way, the men complain, has been abused and will average 13 throughout the entire system. This grievance, it may be stated, applies to the horse car men only. The grievances of the electric motor men and conductors are of a slightly different nature, and will be referred to later.

Under the present system the horse car men are working seven days in a week with the pay to conductors of $11.55, and drivers, $10.85. It will be seen that the hours have been increased from 80 to 84 hours per week, while the wages in the case of the conductors have been advanced 55 cents a week, and in the case of the drivers reduced 15 cents a week. This is the substance of the alleged increase.

The electric men have a series of grievances. One week a conductor works 14 hours, the next 11 hours and 40 minutes, but the hours secured on the shorter week are so arranged that they cannot be used to any advantage to either eat or sleep. Another grievance of the electric men is that they are obliged to deposit, upon entering the line, $10, for—they don't know what—$2 25 for tools used on the cars, $1 for a badge, and $1.50 for a cap.

A member of the conference committee speaking with a BEE reporter this morning, said: "You take my case as an instance of the way our hours are arranged. One week I leave the barn at 10:30 and work to 6:15 p. m. I get an hour and a half and begin work again at 8 o'clock and work till 12. Then it requires an hour or so to make out my reports, so that it is 1 o'clock before I get to bed. I am up again at 5:30, so you can imagine what time I have for sleep. Every other week I get 4 hours and 40 minutes off in the afternoon, but these hours are so arranged that they are of no use to me, either to sleep or to transact any little business I may have to do."

Another said: "I go to work at 5:50 in the morning, get my dinner at 10:27 and work continuously till 7:20. The substance of it is that 18 hours of the 24 are given up to the service of the company, so that when I said that we are obliged to work 13 hours on an average, I underestimated. The fact it is not so much the hours we work, as the unequal distribution of these hours. There is no equalization and it is that which we have tried to urge and the companies do not seem to understand the situation. It would be to their advantage if these hours were equalized so that we would have eight or ten hours of refreshing sleep, and every man could return to work with their nerves in proper order. You cannot imagine the strain it is on one's nerves operating one of these motor cars for eight or ten hours at a stretch. Not only are our hands and feet at work continously, but our minds, our eyes and all of our body is in constant motion, and the strain is something terrible. I have dropped into bed so exhausted physically and mentally that I was like a dead man. It has been a mystery to me why they are so few accidents."

"Now, there is another matter," he continued, "that is giving a good deal of annoyance to the men. An order was issued some time ago that the employes must report ten minutes before the car left the barn. If we report nine minutes ahead of time, not only do we lose that day the entire day, but we are in danger of losing our car, and when we get superintendents who are only anxious for a chance to discharge a man, it is the simplest thing in the world to find fault and have them discharged."

Regarding the conductors on the horse cars they too have extra grievances. Said one of them this morning," I am obliged to put up $1 for a badge, $1.65 for a punch, $5 for tickets, $5 for change, and in short simply to deposit $20. Besides this we have other grievances common to the men regarding hours of work and hours of sleep and equal distribution of these hours."

The System of Travelling.

Mayor Emmick was aroused from his slumbers at 4 o'clock this morning, by a messenger boy who bore with him a written request that leave be granted to operate vehicles on the streets of Toledo. It appears that the proposition was not very plainly stated, and Mayor Emmich misunderstood the situation, and said it would be necessary to get out the customary permit of $5 for each wagon. The committee on receipt of this intelligence devised the scheme already referred to, and which promises to be the best paying; that is, to run busses and wagons free and let the patrons contribute as they see proper.

Speaking with a member of the committee and a BEE reporter this morning, Mayor Emmick said that he did not understand the situation. As far as he was concerned the boys were at perfect liberty to run their vehicles just as they chose. He admonished them to obey the law and not give any cause for dissatisfaction to the sympathisers. This request was answered promptly by President Wall, who said that the conference committee had issued orders to the men to abstain from acts of violence and that they would see that law and order were preserved.

How the Men Have Worked.

The exact hours the men have been working will be interesting. On the Consolidated the horse car men go to work at 5:30 a. m. and remain on until 11:56 a. m. From that time until 5:52 p. m. they have to eat their dinner and supper. From 5:52 p. m. they work until 11:43 p. m. It is after midnight when they go to their homes and they must be up and at their post again at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. It don't give a man much time to sleep, and means 13 hours of hard work at that.

The men on the electric cars work even longer, going on at 5:50 a. m., working until 11:56 a. m., going on again at 5:34 p. m., and working until 12:08 a. m.

The men working in what is called the swing crew are on from 9:50 a. m. until 6:10 p. m., and from 7 p. m. until midnight, working 13 hours and 20 minutes a day, with no time to get their dinner.

To secure these lucrative positions the men have to deposit from $25 to $35 and have $15 for tickets and change, or their own money.

They Missed Something.

There was something lacking this morning. The early risers missed it. They didn't know just what it was but there was a void in the atmosphere. Finally it dawned upon them that the missing something was whirr and rush of the electric cars, the buzz of the trolley, the clanging of the street car bells and the general conglomeration of noises that go to make up an electric car in motion. This was what was missed. Later the clerks and later still the business men sauntered from their homes and waited at their accustomed corner for the usual car—the car that didn't come. Then they walked to their respective offices, and got there, as a rule, late, to learn, if it hadn't already dawned upon them, that the city was tied up. The streets appear very quiet, for the long lines of swiftly moving, clanging cars had a good deal to do with putting a citified, business-like air over the town that now has something of the appearance of a quiet Sunday in some dreamy old village.

Kumler and the Boys.

John F. Kumler, for the Robisons, met the conference committee at 2:30 this afternoon and stated that the company could not pay $2 per day. He suggested a reconsideration. He was asked if he came instructed to negotiate a settlement. He said not.

Trouble Feared.

It is reported that 300 men from Detroit will be here to-night to take the places of the strikers. A delegation will meet them, and if they persist in remaining trouble is feared. The men while peaceably inclined will not brook a move of this kind.

Everything Quiet.

At 2 o'clock everything was quiet at the Broadway barns. Only a few of the strikers are there and as no attempt to start a car has been made they are very orderly.

The men feel confident of gaining the fight and will hold out to the end.

Shortly before noon word was sent up that the company would start a car at 1 o'clock, but the report was without foundation, and there are enough of the men there to prevent it if they do attempt it.

Notes.

The men employed about the Robison's Canton avenue barn quit work at 11 o'clock to-day.

The men have had signs painted "Union Bus" to hang on the vehicles they have placed on the streets.

Most of the men will sleep at their headquarters in Carpenter's hall to-night to be on hand instantly if wanted.

There is a belief that the Robisons will settle with the men to-day.

The BEE's artist had some difficulty in making his sketches, especially on Canton avenue, where the small boys almost got on top of his paper and obstructed the view to the tune of 10 deep.

A striker said this morning, "We have no fear that the companies will hire men from out of town. If they do, we will see to it that they are hustled out of the city in short order.

There is no danger of the strikers starving from appearances at their headquarters in Carpenters' hall. Besides the meals brought to the men by members of their families many other people have sent food until the hall looks like a big restaurant.

James Scott was the teamster who dropped the lines and refused to hook on to a car at the Canton avenue barns. Superintendent Perkins discharged him on the spot. It seems there had been a misunderstanding. The superintendent claimed that he ordered Scott to take the team back to the barn.

The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church intended to hold a picnic in a grove below Manhattan to-day, and a number of children congregated at the church for this purpose. As no street cars were running they could not get to their destination, and the picnic was indefinitely postponed.

During the morning the engineer and the dynamo men at the Consolidated power house were induced to throw their lot with the strikers and refused to work, thus stopping the machinery of that company. The foreman of the "wire gang" also quit and refused to do any work on the wires until the strike is settled.

The 'bus lines established by the strikers run over Summit and Broadway, out Monroe street to Auburndale, on the Bellevue Park line and elsewhere, to best accommodate travel as far as possible. They charge no fare but receive any contributions that the passengers may desire to give. If a person wants to ride free it is all right.

The discipline of the men was apparent after the excitement of the morning's scuffles. None of the men deserted their posts, but kept themselves in readiness for anything that might happen. At the noon hour the men took turns for dinner and promptly returned. Where it was considered necessary to have more men at any point details were made and only those appointed left their posts. The men on duty conducted themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner and kept away from saloons in order not to forfeit the respect of the public.

A dry goods merchant stated this morning that by occasion of the street car strike, that where his sales ought to be $200 they did not exceed $50.

THE SCAFFOLD GAVE WAY

William Benning and George Whitmore

Fall Sixty Feet at the Broadway School Building.

The Former Killed Instantly and the Latter Fatally Wounded—Both Men Unmarried.

This morning about 10 o'clock while two painters in the employ of Bodefuer and Manchester were painting the Broadway school building the scaffold on which they were seated suddenly broke loose from the hook that is connected with a corresponding one attached to a scantling that projected over from the roof, letting them fall a distance of 60 feet.

They were stationed on the easterly side of the building fronting on Walbridge avenue, and running around below was an iron railing that leads to the basement.

The first one to fall was George Whitmore, he going the whole distance into the basement, breaking his left leg, his left arm, receiving a terrible gash under the chin and receiving severe bruises on his left side internally. A BEE called shortly after he had been removed by the patrol wagon from the scene of the accident, to the home of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Mauwer, at 537 Jarvis street. Here he was found with physicians attending him. It seems that he is suffering very much internally.

The other man, Wm. Benning, fell after Whitmore and struck the iron railing, breaking his back, killing him instantly.

Examination proved that where he struck on the railing an impression of a quarter of an inch could be seen, and also where his head had struck the casting underneath breaking them.

Birkencamp's undertaking wagon was called and he was removed to his late residence on Prouty avenue, near Stebbins street. Here he resided with his parents. His age is 22 years. The coroner was notified and was soon on the premises and deferred examination until 3 o'clock this afternoon in order to obtain witnesses.

The mother of Benning is in a very serious condition, prostrated by the news of her son's death.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who Are Hustled for Time.

Grand Master Cable Coming.

Grand Master Cable, of the I. O. O. F., will be in Toledo Wednesday, on which evening Toledo encampment will hold a business session, followed by an open meeting, to which all Odd Fellows are invited. The grand master will deliver an address, and there will be other speakers.

English Lutheran Picnic.

The weather prophet predicts fair weather to-morrow for the English Lutheran picnic at Marengo Grove. The members and friends of the Mission of the Redeemer will meet at Bancroft street, near Franklin avenue, at 9 a. m., and proceed in a body to the Monroe street dock. The members and friends of St. Stephen's will leave Oliver and Harrison streets at 9:30 a. m. and go to the Monroe street dock. A pleasant day's outing is anticipated.

Slim Evidence Produced.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Hermina Budtz of 751 Nebraska avenue, called upon Officer Schultz and stated that her husband was drunk at home and was abusing his little daughter. He was arrested on two charges, one for being drunk, on which he was fined the costs, and the other for abusing his family. No evidence was produced that he was cruel to them or even failed to provide for them, that only he got a spree on once in a while and had a few words with his family and he was discharged.

A Sandusky Maniac.

Last evening an insane woman from Sandusky was brought into the police station from East Toledo and given in charge of Matron Coates. She was on the streets raising a disturbance and claiming that her mother, Mrs. Silvery, who resides on Michigan street, was a murderer. The chief is so busy attending to the street car fracas that nothing has been done in regard to her as yet. She gives her name as Mary Armstrong, the wife of Capt. Helwig.

The Orphans' Excursion.

The Sisters of Charity are indebted to the proprietors of the steamer Idlewild, through their kind agents, Messrs. Canfield and Beckwith, for the delightful excursion to Detroit, enjoyed by the orphans and other residents of St. Vincent's last Monday.

On behalf of their protegés, the sisters return most cordial thanks to the Idlewild company and its kind captain. They also tender grateful acknowledgments to the Toledo Transfer company, through Capt. P. H. Dowling, for omnibuses, etc., to convey the excursionists to and from the dock; to Mr. James McGlynn, who also furnished a conveyance; and to Mrs. Brennany and Mr. Tait, for bread and cakes furnished.

The consciousness of having afforded the orphans the most pleasurable recreation of the year, amply repays the charitable doners. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Institute.

The A. M. E. Church Sunday-school institute opened the morning session at 9 o'clock by devotional exercises conducted by Rev. T. G. Rose, of Fremont.

The reading of the minutes was followed by a continued report of the Sunday-schools. A paper was read by Rev. B. Waverly Roberts, of Springfield, on "The Methods and Value of Organized Work," in which he showed how valuable organized work was in connection with the success of Sunday-schools.

A drill on the Sunday school work for July 19, was conducted by Rev. O. P. Ross, of Toledo. After the transaction of miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned until the afternoon session.

Last evening's session was well attended and the meeting was enjoyed by all.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Charles Young, of Delphos.
Reading Minutes.
Singing.
Paper to be discussed: "What Are the Necessary Elements in a Sunday School to Make It a Success?" by Rev. J. H. Mason, of Findlay.
Singing.
Paper to be discussed: Subject—"Should Object Lessons Be Taught in the Sunday School? If So, How?" by Mrs. Mussy Carrol, of Cleveland, O.
Miscellaneous business and adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

Devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. C. D. White, of Dayton.
Lecture on "Origin and Purpose of the Sunday School Institute," by Prof. W. E. Stewart, of Bellefountaine.
Singing.
Essay. Subject—"The Duty of Our Sunday Schools in Regard to Our Mission Work in Africa," by Miss Mammie Jones, of Dayton.
Miscellaneous business and adjournment.

The Kruse matter will come up before the meeting of the police board this evening.

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PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosebud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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SEPTEMBER 7 TO 12, INCLUSIVE.

THE KITE IN THE ICE.

The Little Steamer Runs Into Many Obstructions.

Waiting Patiently for the Barriers to Give Way.

Interesting Particulars of the Peary Expedition—A Trip to the Frozen Arctic Regions.

Green Island, N. F., June 15.—The Arctic steamer Kite, bearing the Peary expedition and the representatives of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences bent on the exploration of Greenland, has had her first tussle with the ice.

She reached this point at noon to-day to find the straits blocked by a mass of pack ice, in some places from twelve to twenty feet thick. Repeated assaults upon the pack with the prow failed to make any impression on it, and the brave little Kite was compelled to retreat for the time being and take up a vantage point in the open sea to await the breaking up of the pack.

We left Sydney, Nova Scotia on Friday evening last at 8 o'clock. The captain had sworn not to leave on Friday for fear of the fates and fixed the starting moment at a few minutes after midnight. When we all got aboard, however, just before 8, everything and everybody was found to be in readiness and the skipper gave an unexpected sailing order.

Perhaps it was starting on Friday that hoodooed us. On Saturday it blew great guns and the Kite staggered against a head wind that wouldn't let her make more than two knots an hour for a long time. All hands devoted themselves religiously to seasickness.

Shot Birds and Botanized.

At Sydney the best of Peary's Newfoundland dogs eloped. Professor Sharp, Dr. Hughes and Dr. Burk had made good use of their time at Sydney, the first two shooting birds and the latter botanizing.

They collected enough material to keep them busy for two days. On Saturday the weather was beautiful. This morning opened with a fog, and at eight o'clock we ran into pack ice. For over an hour we were practically helpless and learned little of our position by heaving the lead. By and by the fog lifted and we found that the pack extended over to the coast of Labrador but that Newfoundland was clear. We steamed along the edge until we came to Green Island, where we remained at a standpoint.

In the thick of the ice and fog we found a large open fishing boat floating right side up and three-quarters full of water. We circled round it, but found we could not pick it up, as it had no ringbolts and we had no appliances ready to hoist it.

It told perhaps a mournful story of disaster to some fisherman and a desolated hearth in some Newfoundland cot.

We have sighted large numbers of whales coming up to the straits. Half a dozen sportsmen gunned for them with rifles. Mr. Gibson, I believe, hit one for the monster bellowed as if in distress. We shot many ducks and puffins, but did not succeed in getting a single one.

When we retreated from the ice we lay to and the entire party are engaged in fishing for cod with "jiggers." An enormous fish is hooked every minute by some one.

The "jigger" consists of a lead fish attached near a pair of hooks on the end of a line. This is "jigged" or pulled very rapidly so that the lead fish appears to the cod to be streaking it through the water. At this stage of the game you get a bite.

If the firearms are discharged at the rate at which they are going off now for a few more hours we shall reach Greenland helpless and the bears will be saved.

Our detention here is rather a feather in the cap of Captain Pike, who argued strongly against the Kite's taking this route so early in the season. He wanted to go to the east coast of Newfoundland, but Perry was in a hurry, and convinced that the ice would be open, decided on this route.

We are recompensed for the loss of time, however, by the beauty of the scenery. To the westward are the snowy hills of Labrador, cold and uninviting despite their picturesqueness. To the east is the warmer and more hospitable shore of Newfoundland, the hills clad with trees. Big piles of ice make the Labrador side inaccessible. On the other we can see the clusters of houses and the sea is dotted with fishing boats.

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Busy hands pull in the codfish, and every now and then one of the fishermen will raise his fowling piece and bring down a duck, a puffin or a guillemotte, of which there are thousands. This would be a pleasant place for a New Yorker of sporting instincts to summer.

Mrs. Peary has suffered somewhat from seasickness, but the level seas of the past two days have improved her. She seems bent on remaining at Whale Sound during the winter. In this idea she receives little encouragement from the others of the party.

Peary appears to have made no provision whatever for his relief next year, intending to make the trip from Whale Sound south to Upernavik in his whaleboats.

His party could not handle more than one of these, however. Dr. Cook, his surgeon, has an immense Saratoga trunk, with which he fondly imagines Peary will

The Bee.

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 15, 1891.

The Boston Globe is authority for the announcement that the democratic ticket in that state this year will be headed as it was last year, Russell and Corcoran. The democrats of Massachusetts evidently know how to let well enough alone.

The Alsace-Lorraine societies marching in the Bastile procession yesterday shouted "Vive la France!" There is no doubt the hearts of the people of these subjugated provinces yearn toward the republic. The German emperor can regulate the passports but not the affections of these people.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger asserts that the present census will show Alabama produces more iron ore in a year than Pennsylvania. Without doubt the census figures will give many surprises in connection with the new south. Its wonderful increase in mechanical industries and in the development of natural products is not yet fully realized.

The Industrial Union has discovered a new meaning for G. O. P. The initials stand first of all not for "grand old party," but for "generator of paupers." This, the Union thinks, has been the business industriously followed by the g. o. p. for the last twenty-five years, and therefore the abbreviations represent not so much its name as its past and present purpose.

George Frisbie Hoar has written a letter to the republican club of Boston, in which he reviews the political situation, points out what the coming Moses of the party must do to lead the state out of the wilderness of democratic majorities into which it has wandered, and then modestly but firmly insinuates that he himself is the Moses. He is, like Sairy Gamp, "a namin' of no names," but the inference that he is the man for the emergency is drawn from his letter. A troglodytic candidate would go well with the platform of republican doctrines, and the nomination should be made, by all means.

Miles Standish was a doughty war rior, but there were limits to his courage. He feared not to tackle all the Indians on the North American continent "when he smelled of Holland gin." But, it will be remembered, he feared not face a "No, point blank from the lips of a pretty woman." But point blank denials do not always work. Messrs. Quay and Wanamaker are not pretty women, and the blunt denials with which they meet all charges are not taking effect. They should back them up with a little evidence, and round them out with some substantial proof that they are not the guilty men they are believed to be. It does not look well for Boss Quay that the New York World in every issue should call him a thief and dare him to come into court and institute a damage suit. It does not look well for Postmaster-General Wanamaker that he does not demand, even of his colleagues of the cabinet, that his integrity shall be established by a full investigation.

On the first day of the present month the new copyright law went into effect, applying to citizens and subjects of Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Belgium, the only countries which have thus far met the requirements of the law. The working of the law cannot be safely predicated, inasmuch as it is very imperfect, and in its operation is likely to be misunderstood or purposely misconstrued. One of the first practical results from the law has been that the American publishers, J. R. Osgood & Co. have established a branch house in London, where they intend to secure an English copyright on the books they bring out for sale and circulation in England. Whether any enterprising Britishers will come over here to build up a similar business remains to be seen. The unauthorized republication of English copyrighted works in this country is now forbidden, which would seem to offer a promising field in this country for an English publisher, or to make it possible for an enterprising American house to secure the right to publish English works without suffering pecuniary loss from some rival bringing out an unauthorized edition.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, contributed an interesting article to a late number of the Economist on labor-saving machines, in which he holds that their ultimate effect is to increase the number of laborers employed. He argues that new inventions expand old industries and create new ones, that by cheapening the cost of commodities they increase the consumption and therefore the supply must be greater to meet the greater demand. In his own words "it would take all the way from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 persons by manual labor to do the work and produce the goods now made in this country by the industrialists of to-day with the aid of machinery." The conclusions reached by Mr. Wright are not novel ones. Thoughtful students of economics have followed the same line of argument, guided by observations of the actual effects produced by new or improved machinery in any one industry. It is, however, pleasant to note that a acknowledged authority among wage-workers recognizes and encourages the philosophical spirit in which these workers are accepting inevitable changes.

The Chicago Tribune wants to know what the democratic house of representatives, in view of the condition of the treasury and the amount of pension funds already voted out, is "going to do about it." "Will it repeal the pension law?" asks the Tribune. The good editor of the Tribune has always a step-motherly anxiety to know what democrats are going to do. In this case it is safe to say that a democratic house will not repeal any law under which a deserving soldier is pensioned. The next house will find a wide margin for saving the people's money in connection with the pension department if it can insist upon and bring about an investigation of that department which shall result in weeding out some of the pension sharks and political bummers that have hung upon the department like leeches ever since it passed out from under democratic control. Handicapped as the next house must be by a republican administration and senate, it can insert the keen edge of a reform that can be driven to the roots of the pension department abuses after March 4, 1893. No soldier who served his country will be wronged by the democratic party, but when they again control governmental affairs the Raums and all the rotten methods that characterize this bureau will go.

THE STREET CAR TROUBLE.

Every street car line in Toledo is tied up and citizens are obliged to walk to and from business and workshops.

The strike involves two questions of serious moment—to the employes and to the public, both of which must be considered on their merits. The rights of the companies are "nominated in the bond" and in the discussion of this question are of minor consideration.

The drivers and conductors on the Consolidated line and the motor-men and conductors on the electric lines, including both the Consolidated and the Robison companies, are required to work on an average thirteen hours a day, the pay being $1.50 and $1.65 a day.

The men demand $2 for twelve hours' work, and 20 cents an hour for extra time.

The Bee voices general public sentiment when it says the request of the men, which has grown into a demand, is reasonable. No man, no matter what his station in life ought to be compelled to labor thirteen hours seven days in the week. The economy of life does not require such a physical sacrifice and every business that is worth conducting at all can afford to get out of that slave-driving rut. Twelve hours is not an unreasonable demand, especially when the tendency the world over is to less hours, and as experience has demonstrated that fewer hours within reasonable limits always results in more efficient service. There is a humanity side to this question which we place above every other phase and consideration.

As to the pay, the motor-men, especially, occupy positions of the greatest responsibility, and the strain upon the nervous system is even more intense than that which is experienced by locomotive engineers, whose services command large remuneration. We frequently refer to the locomotive engineers as holding the lives of passengers in their hands. These motor men are responsible for the lives of thousands of citizens along the streets and there is danger at every street corner. Competent, level-headed men should be at the lever and they are entitled to liberal compensation. For such responsible service $1.65 a day is a pittance, which a stationary engineer or a good man at any trade would decline to accept.

It is highly proper to discuss this wage question and every feature of the street car trouble, because it is not a private matter. The owners of the street car lines obtain every right and franchise which they possess from the public. The city of Toledo has given them many miles of tracage for nothing, absolutely nothing. Therefore, at every step in the management of the car business the public possesses the undoubted right, not only to discuss, but really to determine such questions as now operate to the detriment of the public as well as the employes of the companies.

The railway owners undertake in their charters, derived from the city, to operate cars continuously on the streets of Toledo. They are not privileged to permit the service to lapse for a single day, and they have no moral right to compel their men to work extra hours for under paid wages.

The workman is worthy of his hire. The cause of the street car men is right and the public will indorse them. A tithe of the money which the Robisons and the Consolidated people have spent in litigation involving the privilege of using certain streets would give every employe liberal pay and would insure reasonable hours of service. The companies can not plead poverty. They are well patronized. They do not hesitate one minute to lock horns with each other in costly law suits. They appear to possess plethoric purses for defense. Now let them show a spirit of liberality, or fairness, at least in dealing with their men. They should understand right now that they can not unite to fight their employes without offending the public who are their masters. The people of Toledo are keen in discerning the right side of all public questions and when the cause of humanity is in the balance, the people will be on the right side determined that justice shall be accorded to every man, no matter how humble his station may be.

OUR IMMIGRANTS.

A special report on the subject of immigration will soon be published, which has been prepared by the chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. It will begin with the year 1821, previous to which no record was kept, and will conclude with the year 1890. The estimated immigration from the close of the revolutionary war to and including 1820 is placed at 225,000. From 1821 to 1890 the arrivals of immigrants reached a total number of 15,641,688. The arrivals from 1821 to 1830 were 143,439; from 1831 to 1840, 599,125; from 1841 to 1850, 1,713,251; from 1851 to 1860, 2,598,214; from 1861 to 1870, 2,466,752; from 1871 to 1880, 2,944,295; and from 1881 to 1890 5,176,212. The arrivals from 1871 to 1890 were 8,120,907, or 51.92 per cent. of the total arrivals from 1821 to 1890.

The following figures give the arrivals from 1820 to 1890 by nationalities: Germany, 4,551,719; Ireland, 3,501,683; England, 2,460,034; British North American possessions, 1,029,083; Austria-Hungary, 464,435; Italy, 414,513; France, 370,162; Russia and Poland, 356, 353; Scotland, 329,192; China, 292,578; Switzerland, Russia and Poland, 350,353; Scotland, 174,333; Denmark, 146,237; Norway and Sweden, 943,330; all other countries, 606,606. In the last decade immigration has fallen off from only two countries, China, whose emigrants are proscribed by law, and France. The immigration from France, 1871 to 1880, was 73,301; from 1881 to 1890, 51,420.

A study of the immigration statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, gives the keynote of the alarm now felt over the immigration question. Of 405,654 immigrants landed at New York in that time 74,383 came from Germany, 35,424 from Ireland, 29,389 from England, Scotland and Wales, and 40,367 from Sweden and Norway. These may be classified in the lump as desirable additions to the industrial forces of the United States. Many of them have come with some means; very few of them without the good health and good will having which they are not destitute. All of them have undoubtedly come to found homes in America and to become citizens of the nation.

But from Italy there have swarmed to our shores 70,776 persons of whom only 12,829 were females. From Austria, Hungary, Bohemia and Poland have come 85,726 immigrants; from Russia 33,504. Of these 190,000 undesirable additions to our working population in one year at least one-half have come to live poorly, work for any wage, save all they earn and return to their native lands Not one-eighth of these 190,000 immigrants are men having a profession or skilled at any trade. They are an ignorant rabble of unskilled laborers, the majority of them imported under some form of agreement that is a mere evasion of the alien contract labor law.

It is one of the most momentous issues before this republic, what shall be done to assimilate this horde of immigration, these hundreds of thousands yearly additions to our population. Failing to find an answer to that question, and the belief is growing that it cannot be satisfactorily answered, what shall be done to limit or restrict immigration that shall not be unconstitutional and shall not bar out any who would become desirable citizens?

So far as laws have yet been enacted regulating any phase of immigration, they are unsatisfactory. The law against the Chinese is prohibitory, and though they leak in to the south and over our northern boundary line, they have not become the pests they threatened to be, that mantle appearing to have fallen upon the Italians and Huns. The law which ought to be the most useful and is the most useless in the present emergency is the alien contract labor law. Just how much of a farce the enforcement of it is can be seen in the last year's statistics of the landings at New York. There were 405,654 immigrants landed at that port, and only 510 persons were sent back under the provisions of this law. Many thousands slipped through who, by this law had it been rigidly administered, and had the law regarding the landing of paupers been enforced, would have been sent back.

In the current number of the Forum an article bearing upon this subject, "Are Our Immigrants to be Blamed?" is contributed by Oswald Ottendorfer. It is an admirable essay, thoughtful and dispassionate. Mr. Ottendorfer is himself an adopted citizen, an exile '48, for many years editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, and with a well-earned reputation as a reformer and philanthropist. He pleads that at this crisis it shall not be forgotten how much the constant inflow of immigrants has aided in the development of the North American continent and in the marvelous material and intellectual achievements of the United States. But Mr. Ottendorfer admits the present danger from a certain class of immigration, nor does he point out any new check to its incoming. He gives it as his opinion that "the present laws, amended and improved as experience may make it appear advisable, if they are rigidly, conscientiously and impartially enforced, are sufficient to prevent, if not all, at least most of the evils that are complained of."

It is certain that by enforcement of present laws, or enactment of new ones, some evil phases of present immigration must be abolished.

Our Governor is the choice of the democratic party. He represents the democratic principles of good government. He represents, in national affairs, the democratic idea that the public revenues should be limited to the actual necessities of the government. He is the head and front of the democratic idea of home government. He is our leader, and will receive every democratic vote in November. In addition to the democratic vote Gov. Campbell will be supported by thousands of republicans. He will be elected, and McKinleyism will be further rebuked.

The portrait of John Bardsley hung on a wall of the city hall, and in the vault of the city treasury was a magnificent silver service presented to him when he entered on the duties of city treasurer. Naturally, when he was sent to state's prison, Philadelphians did not know exactly what to do with these things. There is a lesson in the fall of a man, lately trusted and honored, that should be held to heart by the young and ambitious. It is the truth of the homely old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy."

A nine of society young ladies playing a game of base ball with a picked nine of society gentlemen, while a Presbyterian clergyman, a doctor of divinity, acted as umpire! This happened in the progressive Buckeye state, this week. Who says the world doesn't move?

Things are swimming along in the world's fair business. Can it be that the decision which relegates Col. Couzins to St. Louis solitude was an impetus?

Asking Ugly Questions.

The campaign of education goes bravely on in Ohio, and the farmers who last year were promised by Major McKinley that wool would advance 3 or 4 cents a pound within a twelvemonth are asking ugly questions. They are getting 2 or 3 cents a pound less for their wool than the ruling prices a year ago. The manufacturers have to pay more for the foreign wool which must be mixed with the domestic article, and the difference is necessarily subtracted from the sum that can be paid for home-grown wool. The tariff debate in Ohio during the coming fall promises to be unusually interesting and instructive.—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

The Kaiser.

The impression in Europe when the kaiser succeeded to the imperial throne was that he was a hair-brained, conceited young hotspur, as anxious to try what he could do with his army as a boy is to try his first pair of skates. Those impressions had to be corrected, and now there is a growing disposition to regard him as a sort of a Machiavelli of diplomacy, which will be much strengthened if he succeeds in making Great Britain pull some of his chestnuts out of the fire.—Louisville Commercial.

Opposed to Cleveland.

General Norton, the amiable Texan who is bellowing against Cleveland, is the man "who is known the United States over from the fact that he has never shaved nor had his locks trimmed since Henry Clay was defeated for the presidency." It may be remarked that this is the kind of man that would naturally be opposed to Mr. Cleveland.—Kansas City Star.

Unevenly Distributed.

Although this is a billion country the billions are very unevenly distributed and they are daily becoming more so under a system which taxes people according to what they consume and the size of their families rather than according to their ability to pay, and which, besides, licenses the comparatively rich to collect tribute from the comparatively poor.—Chicago Herald.

Profited by the Change.

In every state where a free and secret ballot has been secured the democratic party has profited by the change. This fact is not without an important bearing upon the elections this year and upon the presidential election next year.—N. Y. World.

Rays of Comfort.

The democratic hosts that assemble at Cleveland to-day may find bright rays of comfort by glancing toward Columbus, where the warring factions of Foraker and Sherman are enjoying themselves after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats.—Chicago Times.

The Difference.

Bardsley robbed the Philadelphia treasury and got 15 years in the penitentiary. Quay looted the Pennsylvania state treasury and got six years in the United States senate and four years as chairman of the national republican committee.—Wheeling Register.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul.

Louisiana wants $11,000,000 in sugar bounties out of the national treasury. This is how the people are forced to pay for the opportunity of the McKinley organs to cry "Cheap sugar!" It's the plan of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."—Lima Times.

Both Got There.

Philadelphia is to have a bronze statue of Major General George B. McClellan. Philadelphia is the City of Brotherly Love, and McClellan was that kind of a general. Philadelphia is a little slow, and so was McClellon; but both of them got there.—N. Y. Telegram.

The McKinley Tariff.

The McKinley tariff is a higher tax than ever before known in the history of the country—even greater than that levied to carry on one of the greatest wars the world ever saw [illegible]stown Vindicator.

VILLARD'S FUTURE PLANS

The Financier Talks on Business of Interest.

He Explains the Decline in Northern Pacific.

The McKinley Bill the Cause of the Large Exports of Gold—Affairs of the North American.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Henry Villard returned from Europe July 1. He was absent on his last trip abroad nearly four months, and a hundred rumors were set afloat in that time as to his operations in Germany. In spite of his misfortunes in the past, Mr. Villard has retained a large following and is still a power in the railroad and financial world. It was not until yesterday that he would consent to speak of his affairs. When asked as to the cause of the recent decline in Northern Pacific securities, Mr. Villard said:

"Having made myself acquainted with the general condition of affairs on this side of the ocean since my return, I do not hesitate to express my opinion that the decline in Northern Pacific securities is mainly due to the same cause that has produced the decline in the market value of nearly all other railroad securities, viz.: the realizations of holders under the influence of the apprehensions excited by the disturbance of the general financial relations of the country through silver legislation and the growing fear that we are approaching the silver standard.

"But while I consider this the main cause of the decline, it was no doubt due also in a small degree to the decrease in the gross earnings of the company. Our operating department, by prompt institution of economies, has overcome the loss in net earnings in the last few months. Present indications are favorable for a good increase in gross earnings for the balance of the year."

"What are the crop prospects of the territory tributary to the Northern Pacific?"

"According to the latest reports of the officials along our different lines in North Dakota, Oregon and Washington the crop prospects are the very best—better, in fact, than in several years."

"When will the Northern Pacific receive the cash proceeds of the judgment against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba," Mr. Villard was asked.

"There is very little cash to be received but there are $1,150,000 in United States Government 4 per cent. bonds, in which the receipts from proceeds of land sales were invested by order of the court. Six hundred thousand dollars of these bonds are subject to be turned over and we expect that the rest will be delivered within sixty days. Shortly after this decision was rendered the board of directors appointed a special committee to consider the question of the disposition of the proceeds in the purchase of preferred stock. This committee still has charge of the matter. A part of the proceeds will go towards the liquidation of an indebtedness to the operating department that has stood several years."

Turning from Northern Pacific affairs to the North American company, the reporter asked:

"What is the future of the North American company?"

"I refer you to the circular in which the formation of the North American company was announced," said Mr. Villard, "for the stock of which holders of Oregon and Transcontinental stock were invited to exchange their holdings.

"The circular says:

"'It is intended that the company shall operate mainly in two special fields. One is that of railroad financiering. As we are certain of the regular custom of several large and prosperous railroad systems, we can confidently look forward to an extensive and profitable business in this connection. The other field will be the promotion of electric light and power enterprises. The substitution of electric light for other illuminants, and of electric for steam power in manufacturing and transportation, that is now progressing all over the civilized world, and nowhere more rapidly than in this country, offers the greatest opportunities for the lucrative employment of large capital.'

"This program has been carried out as far as the financial condition of the company would permit. In Milwaukee this company has acquired all the street railway and electric light properties previously contracted for, and is now engaged in substituting the trolley system of electric traction in placing of animals as a motive power for railways, and in completing the electric light plants and central power station under favorable contracts with the Edison General Electric company.

"In Cincinnati this company has obtained valuable franchises for the introduction of the incandescent light and the use of electricity as a motive power, and for all kinds of industrial and domestic purposes, and the work of construction is well under way, some miles of underground conduits having already been laid, and the construction of the electric lighting and power plant being well in hand. It is expected that within the next few months the Cincinnati company will be in full operation. In these electrical enterprises the company has the co-operation of the German banks and bankers who have represented in this country since 1886.

"As regards the financial condition of the company, it has only changed from what it was, according to the statement published December 8, 1890, to the extent rendered necessary by the promotion of the electrical enterprises carried on through the Milwaukee and Cincinnati companies. For investments made in them the company has received full value in good bonds and stocks. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the company has not suffered the least embarrassment since the early part of last winter. It is not proposed to engage in any other large enterprises than those described until the general business situation has improved."

Mr. Villard's relations with foreign financiers, a fact which he incidentally refers to above, makes any statement concerning the financial situation abroad peculiarly interesting. When asked for his opinion on this subject he replied promptly:

"The situation in England as well as throughout the continent, including France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the minor states, is very encouraging. It is worse in England than on the continent. I do not believe that European capital will seek American investments again for a long time to come.

"My belief is that a large part of the outflow of gold from this country has been caused by the payment for the excessive imports of miscellaneous merchandise and especially of German beet sugar—the former in anticipation of the enactment of the McKinley bill, and the latter in consequence of the removal of the duty on sugar under that act.

"The return flow of gold will depend altogether, in my judgment, upon the European demand for American grains to meet the deficiencies caused by the poor harvests in England and on the continent. While it is certain that the demand for American grains will be much larger than in previous years, its exact extent cannot be measured until the result of the harvests in Europe shall be actually known.

"I hold that the growing danger of the silver standard is the blackest cloud that has hung over this country since the outbreak of the civil war, and I am convinced that if the threatened calamity should really set in it will result in the worst and longest financial crisis this country has ever seen. My fears that we are steadily approaching the silver standard are based on the steady loss of gold by the United States treasury and the steady accumulation of silver certificates in place of gold certificates in the banks. There is also clear evidence of the spreading of this fear among the general public in the accumulation of idle funds in our leading financial institutions."

Referring to the various stories that have been circulated concerning the alleged differences between himself and the Deutsche bank, of Berlin, Mr. Villard said: "Repeated official denials have been made public on this subject, and I deem it unnecessary to refer to it again. As to the weakness in Northern Pacific securities being due in any degree to sales by the Deutsche bank or its associates, I have already explained what, in my judgment, produced the decline in those securities."

IN LABOR CIRCLES.

The Meetings of the Unions Last Night.

Bricklayers' union No. 3, held an interesting meeting last night at Myer's hall. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Union printers in the employ of the Blade Printing and Paper company are engaged in a strike which we believe to be for the protection of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bricklayers' union No. 3 of Ohio, approve the action of the Printer's Typographical union No. 63 in the course it has pursued.

Furthermore, be it Resolved, That we fully indorse the movement of the Salesmen's union in favor of closing at 6:30 p. m., and commend the salesmen for their energy in making the movement a success.

The painters have also adopted resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The printers engaged in the strike against the Blade Printing company are in our judgment justified in their demands; and,

WHEREAS, The Clerks' Protective association is endeavoring to shorten their hours of labor, which is a movement worthy of success;

Be it Resolved, That this body render them all assistance possible in their noble efforts, and that we purchase goods only from such business men as display the early closing card.

Be it also resolved, That we will not patronize business men whom we know to purchase paper or have printing done by the Blade Printing company.

The Clerks' Union.

The Clerks' Mutual Protective Union No. 5121 met last night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, P. A. Brennan; vice president, William Gordon; financial secretary, A. A. Hill; recording secretary, F. Ailling; treasurer, William Everbeck; guide, N. J. Norshmuth; guard, T. S. Safer; trustees, Messrs. Lutcie, Quinn and Grombleand. The next meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RAUMISM STILL RAMPANT.

Glaring Incompetency in the Pension Office.

Every Day Brings Forth New Evidence of the Corruption and Lack of Business Methods.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There is a growing interest here in the exposure of the incompetency prevailing in the pension bureau. Every day brings to light fresh proof of the need of a thorough reformation of the methods of doing business there. Persons who have suffered by reason of the incompetency are glad enough to discuss their grievances now that an opportunity is afforded them to do so.

It would be inaccurate to say that Raum is incompetent. His offense lies in absenting himself from duty, in prosecuting private schemes and in connecting his office with those schemes. Those below him are showing the furits of the bad example he has set, and the government's business suffers greatly therefrom.

Apparently there is no supervision of the clerical force. Blunders are constantly occurring, and those having business with the office are often unable to tell, from the official communications they receive, the status of their claims. Attorneys are often obliged to visit the office to learn the meaning of the advices received by mail.

Two specimen blunders have occurred within a week.

A well-known attorney filed a claim for a pension for a soldier lately discharged from the service for disabilities. The case was plain, the evidence was at hand, and the allowing of the claim was only a matter of form. Seventeen dollars a month was agreed upon, yet when the case was certified for that amount the official who received it notified the attorney that the allowance would have to be cut down, as the act of June 27, 1890, does not authorize the payment of more than $12 a month.

The attorney was amazed. The application was not made under that act. It could not have been, for the soldier applying was scarcely more than an infant when the civil war was in progress.

The other case was an application for an increase of pension. The soldier was drawing $17 a month and wanted more. His attorney asked for a new examination but was notified that one would be unnecessary, as the pensioner was already drawing more than the max mum allowed under the act of June 27, 1890.

That act, as in the other case, did not apply. Yet it was necessary for the attorney to go to the pension office to prove it.

Though not important in themselves, these cases show how little qualified for their duties are many of the persons employed in the pension bureau. Nor is this fact surprising.

The pension office, as even Corporal Tanner admits, is made a dumping ground by politicians in disposing of friends whom they cannot shake off, and have not succeeded in placing elsewhere.

It has sometimes been doubted whether the president knows all the facts with regard to the pension bureau. There are a people charitable enough to suppose that if he knew them he would clean the bureau out.

The president is believed to look more to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey for his information about the pension office than to Raum. Bussey is Raum's proper officer, and, unfortunately for the president, is closely allied to Raum in some of the latter's kite-flying operations, Bussey is a stockholder in Raum's Refrigerator company, holding shares which Raum gave him.

He appeared for Raum as a witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee and gave testimony which surprised the committee. He defended Raum throughout, capping the climax when he declared that he could see nothing improper in the transaction by which Lemon, a pension attorney practising before Raum, had become indorser for Raum in bank for thousands of dollars.

More recently he tried to shield Raum, jr., and declared after the young man had practically been dismissed by Secretary Noble that the whole thing was a case of much ado about nothing. Bussey evidently sympathized with young Raum, and had he been in position to do so would undoubtedly have continued to protect him.

If the president is leaning on Bussey in this matter he is sure of a fall. Bussey stands with Raum.

THEY WINK FOR A DRINK.

Drug Stores in Topeka, Ks., Taking the Place of Saloons.

TOPEKA, Ks., July 15.—The preachers of this city held a mass meeting for the purpose of taking steps to enforce the prohibition law.

Recent investigations by the W. C. T. U. have shown that the drug stores in this city have in a great measure taken the place of saloons. It was discovered that half a dozen men had procured beer and whisky every day in the year. One person had alternated the complaints for which he desired whisky and beer, one day he had a cold and the next a fever.

Resolutions were adopted, calling for Probate Judge Elliott's resignation who is charged with issuing too many druggist licenses. The resolutions declare that several blocks of the city are devoted to drug stores which are in fact saloons.

Col. Sellers.

The distinguished Col. Mulberry Sellers would scarcely accompany Secretary Foster into the vaults of the treasury and say: "There's millions in it."—Dayton Times.

Still Flourishes.

One hundred and two years ago to-day the Bastille fell, but class legislation still flourishes in America.—N. Y. World.

Ought to Know.

Mr. Blaine said that the reports of his serious illness are lies. He ought to know.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

Nicolay's Idea.

John G. Nicolay has the idea that he and Abraham Lincoln need vindicating.—Syracuse Standard.

Against the Issue.

The antagonism is to McKinleyism, whoever be the democratic leader chosen.—Massillonian.

THE SITUATION IN HAYTI.

American Citizens in Danger of Assassination.

Natives Hostile to Everybody from the United States.

Minister Douglass a Dismal Failure With Every Indication That Harrison Recalled Him.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The World has some interesting news from Port au Prince, Hayti, under date of July 1, written by Mr. John C. Klein, as follows:

I arrived here safely last night at 10 o'clock. The mail closes this afternoon at 1:30, and you will therefore readily perceive how very hurried I have been in obtaining the facts given herewith, but you may rely on their being thoroughly trustworthy.

Free speech is almost impossible, and criticism of the government is made only by Americans among themselves in secret places, and then they are suspicious almost of each other.

The natives are most insolent and insulting to Americans, even in the public streets, and take pride in showing their feelings. Every American here is in jeopardy all the time, not barring old residents.

It is their earnest belief that American warships ought to be here by all means. No one has seen the Kearsarge for a long time, and the United States consul here does not know where she is. American merchants advise me to be most cautious in what I write home, as the gist of it will be cabled back to Hippolyte by the Haytian consul-general as soon as the letter is published in the World, and then the government will make serious trouble for me for criticising its acts and recording the true state of affairs.

Some say Hippolyte would not hesitate to shoot an American if he gravely offended the government. These men to whom I talked are sober, sensible business men, not rattle-brained or easily scared. I do not think these Haytians would resort to extreme measures, but I doubt not they would quickly force me to leave the country. I feel quite sure I will have to take in Kingston on my way home.

As to how long I ought to remain here, you in New York are as good a judge as myself. I know no more than you when a match may fall into a powder magazine and set things going. I send you a few photographs.

A few were taken showing the dead in the streets on May 28, but all the plates were destroyed by order of the Government. The mail has closed and I must race to catch a rowboat to get this on board the steamer. The Kearsarge is in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Ed.] No proclamation has been issued decreeing the withdrawal of martial law, established on May 28, and the town is still virtually governed by it, although the civil courts are allowed to administer their functions. Soldiers fill the streets and are met in every direction.

Six thousand troops occupy the city and armed soldiers patrol the streets during the entire night. The cries of "gardez-vous," given at short intervals, interspersed with an occasional "qui viva," as some presumably suspicious person is halted by the guards and forced to give an account of himself, proves that the Government forces are on the alert.

Persons found in the streets after 9 o'clock at night are subject to arrest and imprisonment until the following day at least. At 4 o'clock each morning the roll of the drums and the lament of the trumpets sounding the reveille, a most discordant sound by the way, as rendered by the Haytian musicians, awakes almost every civilian in the town as well as the soldiery.

Later in the day the citizen, peacefully inclined or otherwise, is peculiarly impressed by the sight of the loaded muskets stacked on the sidewalks, or even in the streets, in all parts of the city, while the nondescript soldiery loaf about in the vicinity or drowse in hammocks swung along the edges of the sidewalk.

Hippolyte has the ruling hand for the moment, made doubly strong by the butchery of May 28. But while it has badly frightened and intimidated his enemies, and has cemented his own party more strongly, it has also added to the spirit of hatred and desire for revenge entertained by his opponents. It is the north of Hayti pitted against the south.

Many declare that the assassination of May 28 last was in retaliation for the killing (some call it murder) of Gen. Seide Thelemaque, one of the most popular generals of the north, who was shot and killed in Port au Prince on September 28, 1888, by troops of the south. If that be true, the score has been settled to the satisfaction of the most bloodthirsty member of the party of the north.

Criticism of the government's acts must be most guarded and careful. You may hear twenty different opinions, all most cautiously expressed, given in as many minutes, as to the length of time which will probably elapse before another outbreak will take place, but all, not purposely of different speech, are unanimous in declaring that another outbreak will occur. Legitime, Magninat, Erophete and Poquet are now in Kingston, Jamaica, that hotbed of Haytian insurrectionists, but 27 hours' sail from here, plotting and counciling of the Haytian government, but each is working in his own interest. Rumor has it that of them all Magninat has the largest following, but his party just now lacks money, and also needs more men capable of bearing arms. Were the four leaders to unite there is little doubt they would be able to do something effective. Just now they are engaged in a game of watching one another.

United States Minister Douglass sailed from here for the United States on June 27 by the steamer Prinz Willem III., his wife accompanying him. Before leaving he announced that he was going away on a sixty day's leave of absence, but before going he sold all his household effects, and it is reported here that he has been recalled. Americans in Hayti will not regret this fact. Mr. Douglass has not proved to be a complete success as minister to this country. He is said to have not only allowed himself to be swayed by Haytian influence but has given more attention to the question of the elevation of the negro and his mental and physical ability as compared to that of the white man, and to the study of the Haytian and American negro, than to the questions gravely affecting United States interests in this republic.

He not only lacks backbone and determination, but suffers by reason of his race origin, the Haytians not entertaining the same respect for one of their own race from a foreign country which they would accord to a white man. Furthermore, Mr. Douglass possesses no knowledge of the French language, a grevious defect, especially in a diplomat in a country where no other language is spoken.

The two Mexican warships reported to be on their way to Hayti to demand reparation for the recent violation of the Mexican consulate as an asylum by Haytian troops have not arrived, and but little anxiety now exists as to their coming. It is said that that the Mexican consul here has been notified by his government that no notice will be taken of the affair.

RABIES ATTACKS A NEGRO.

A Dog Bit Him Six Months Ago and Hydrophobia Seized Him.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 15.—Six months ago George Campbell, a powerful young negro of this city, was bitten by a dog. The wound was on the calf of the leg and was quite deep. The animal was savage, but manifested no sign of madness, and so far as known is now alive.

Campbell was not laid up and has since been in perfect health. He has no more imagination than a jumpost, and a thought of hydrophobia was not suggested to him. He had forgotten his long-healed wound when yesterday he was taken with the disease. It first manifested itself in a shuddering horror of water, which came upon him unawares. His paroxysms have increased in intensity until to-day his ravings are audible a block away.

He has several times attacked all his attendants. He is an exceedingly powerful man and six strong negroes are required to handle him. He has fits of foaming at the mouth, constant twitching of the limbs, and other symptoms of rabies. It has been found necessary this evening to tie him to the bed with ropes. Campbell's physicians say that he will not last until morning.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

The County Commissioners Hard Pressed for Cash.

A tidal wave has struck the county and the commissioners are in a quandary as to how the financial rebound is going to be weathered.

This morning $12,000 worth of stone road estimates fell due and there is not a cent in the stone road fund to meet them.

Messrs. Cook and Pray were present this morning and discussed the tangled situation. They had themselves in the position that the BEE has always predicted would be the result of loose management and extravagance.

The amount that would result from the June collection of taxes has been already more than anticipated, and there is no more money available until the December collection.

The only recourse left is to transfer from some other fund that is not bankrupt.

The infirmary fund will be solvent as soon as the liquor tax is distributed, and from this fund the money will be borrowed to stay the crash until the December collection.

STEWART ON SILVER.

The Nevada Senator Replies to Sherman.

The Western Man Explains to the Ohio Statesman the Situation from His Standpoint.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, has written an open letter to Senator John Sherman in opposition to the position taken by the Ohio senator in a letter which was published. Senator Stewart opens his letter with a reference to Senator Sherman's allegation that the producers of silver demand that the government shall pay $1.29 an ounce for silver bullion which is worth only $1 an ounce in the market.

"Can you appreciate a protective tariff," Mr. Stewart asks in reply to this, "to enhance the value of commodities which the farmer is compelled to purchase? Can you appreciate the duty on tin plate levied for the benefit of the manufacturer of that article before any tin plate to supply the market had been produced in this country? If so, it seems strange that you are unable to appreciate why the farmers desire to enhance the price of silver, which controls the price of farm products in the European market.

"If you had not been too much occupied with other matters you might have observed that the average price of wheat per bushel for many years has been equal to the price of 371¼ grains of pure silver, the amount contained in the standard. You would also have observed that when the price of silver last autumn rose to $1.21 an ounce there was a corresponding rise in the price of farm products in the United States and a falling off of exports from India and other Asiatic countries.

"Do you see nothing unfair in stating that the producers of silver bullion demand that the United States shall buy silver at $1.29 per ounce when its market price is only about $1? Are you ignorant of the fact no such demand was ever made, but, on the contrary, that silver miners protest against the purchase of silver as a commodity at any price? If you are I will inform you that the demand is that silver shall be coined at the mints of the United States upon the same terms and conditions which apply to the coinage of gold. The government does not buy gold. It coins it for the owner of the bullion to furnish money for the people. The demand is that the coinage of silver shall be resumed and that silver shall no longer be treated as a commodity or purchased by the government.

"Why should the miners be represented as a favored class? I am informed by the director of the mint that while the Bland act was in force, under which $2,000,000 worth of silver per month was purchased at the market price and converted into money at the coin value, the United States made about $70,000,000 profit in the difference between such market price and such coinage value.

"The act of 1890, superseding the Bland act and providing for issuance of treasury notes at the value for four and one-half million ounces of silver bullion per month, does not provide for the purchase of silver with money raised by taxation. On the contrary it provides for the issuance of paper money on the receipt of silver bullion at its market price, dollar for dollar.

"You say that it seems to me almost a wild lunacy for us to disturb this happy condition by changing the standard of all contracts, including special contracts payable in gold.' It is unfortunate, my dear senator, that you do not entertain similar views to these when you had charge of the bill which demonetized silver and compelled contracts which was payable in either gold, silver or paper into a contract payable in gold alone.

"You expressed a willingness to increase the supply of money whenever it is necessary. What is your plan for increasing it? Are you still in favor of issuing 2 per cent. bonds to enable the national banks to increase the circulating medium? After your attack upon the miners you would be surprised if they should suggest that the national banks had been the recipients of special favors from the government. How many millions has it cost the United States to maintain the national banks? If an increase of national bank circulation is your method of furnishing more money you may as well abandon the idea. The people will not submit to it.

"You are opposed, as I understand you, to issuing legal tender flat money. You are also opposed to making silver standard money. You cannot increase the national bank circulation. If you have no other plan the farmers of Ohio ought not to be blamed for attempting to devise some means of increasing the volume of circulation and supplying themselves with the money necessary to save themselves from ruin and bankruptcy.

"Your letter is well calculated to give aid and comfort to the rich whose wealth has been enormously augmented by the enhanced value of money. Your influence in shaping the legislation of congress on the money question surpasses all others. If you would say the word the bonds of financial contraction would be broken, the

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Raspberry.	Rasberry.
Pistache.	Strawberry.
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Grands and Uprights,
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WHITNEY & CURRIER CO'S
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HEREDITY.

There is no thing we cannot overcome.
Say not thy evil instinct is inherited.
Or that some frail inborn mates thy whole life forlorn
And calls down punishment that is not merited.

Back of thy parents and grandparents lies
The great eternal will! That, too, is thine
Inheritance, strong, beautiful, divine,
Sure lever of success for one who tries.

Pry up thy thoughts with this great lever, Will!
However deeply bedded in propensity,
However firmly set, I tell thee, firmer yet
Is that vast power that comes from truth's immensity.

Thou art a part of that strange world, I say!
Its forces lie within thee, stronger far
Than all thy mortal sins and frailties are.
Believe thyself divine, and watch and pray.

There is no noble height thou canst not climb;
All triumphs may be thine in times futurity.
If whatsoe'er thy fault thou does not faint or halt,
But lean upon the staff of God's security.

Earth has no claim the soul cannot contest;
Know thyself part of the eternal source.
And naught can stand before thy spirit's force;
The soul's divine inheritance is best.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

BEESWAX.

A valley more wonderful than the Yosemite, except in the water-falls, is said to have been discovered in King's river canon, above the far-famed Yosemite.

The five-dollar coyote bounty of Los Angeles, Cal., has prompted an ingenious fellow there to manufacture three scalps out of one hide. He does it, too, in a manner that defies detection.

Passengers and freight are carried for one-third less on American railways that on those of England, although American wages are double those of the mother country.

The Havana (Ill.) Republican is authority for the statement that a bamboo basket sitting within the rays of the sun, as focused by a tin dish-pan hanging in front of a store in that city, was set on fire and burned.

An investigation in Switzerland shows that mortality from organic disease of the heart decreases as the altitude of the habitation rises, and that it is greater in towns than in the country.

A man of 40 in Johnson county, Mo., is said never to have had any schooling and to be unable to either read or write, yet capable of solving the most difficult mathematical problem with lightning-like rapidity.

Travelers in Ceylon are astonished to discover that the men there are far more graceful than the women. They are better looking also, and dress more stylishly, while the women work in the fields and become coarse and homely.

Gen. Booth, the salvation army leader, proposes, during his tour of the world, to buy land in the western part of the United States to found a colony similar to that which he has established in England where he has about 120 men at work.

A new steel cuirasse, impenetrable to the bullets of a rifle and covering the breast only, will be introduced in the Austrian army and perhaps throughout the armies of the triple alliance. It can be folded up and packed in an ordinary knapsack.

Among the few women in New York who have taken to the fad of wearing a ring on the thumb, Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Lillian Russell are named. Mrs. Collis' thumb ring is set with sapphires and diamonds; those of the others are set with diamonds alone.

Col. Sam Wood, the murdered Kansas politician, was a constant patron of the Louisiana lottery, sending regularly from $5 to $20 per month, and never drew anything in consequence, but firm in the belief that he would eventually capture the capital prize.

Every day about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, according to the season, the pope recites the rosary with Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary, and one of the priests of the household. In all religious exercises Leo XIII. bears a serious, dignified and imposing attitude.

The recent count of the money in the United States Treasury shows that there are 4,500 tons of coin in the vaults of the Treasury building. A statistician estimates that an army and of burglars broke into the building it would require 90,000 men of average strength to carry this money a distance of 50 feet.

A deed of adoption was filed one day last week in the county recorder's office at Sedalia, Mo., by the terms of which a woman who assumes the custody of an infant girl, is to receive for her sustenance the sum of $20 per month until she is 6 years old, $25 from then till she is 14, and $50 from then until she is 21 years old, the sums to be paid monthly.

Hon. Benjamin H. Field was relating the other day how he induced his son to abstain from chewing tobacco. "When my boy was at college," said Mr. Field, "I agreed to pay for all the cigars that he might smoke, provided he would not chew tobacco. He entered into the agreement, and although that was several years ago he still holds me to the contract."

The Emperor of Austria has for years past found consolation for his troubles in the sympathetic companionship of a former well known Viennese actress, Catharine Schratt, whose consolations are said to have been of the utmost advantage to him in many important affairs of state. As a result of this friendship the actress is known in Vienna as the vice empress.

The will of the late Dr. Schlieman was opened in Athens a few days ago. The two oldest children of the explorer's divorced wife now living with their mother in St. Petersburg receive each 1,000,000 francs. The second wife also receives 1,000,000 francs and the three beautiful houses owned by Schlieman in the Greek capital. The two children of the second marriage also inherit each 1,000,000 francs from their father.

The large organ for the Rev. Mr. Talmage's new tabernacle at Brooklyn contains four manuals of five octaves each, and a pedal of two and one-half octaves, 66 pipe stops (or 110 stops with pedals, couplers, etc.), including one 32 feet, 11 of 16 feet, and 32 of 8 feet. The total number of pipes is 4,448. Among the more novel effects is a Chinese gong, a chime of bells, and three drums (long roll bass drum and drum check.)

The ocean tug Britannia is engaged in a chase after a Maine vessel that is floating on the ocean with $20,000 worth of mahogany in her hold. That vessel is the Wyer G. Sargent, owned by William G. Gower, of Sedgewick and abandoned in a storm last March, when about 80 miles off Hatteras. Since then she has drifted over 2,000 miles, crossing the gulf stream three times. At one period of her wild cruise she went 500 miles in 22 days. When last sighted, June 19, a part, at least, of her cargo was yet on board.

Miss Belle Price, a summer visitor at San Mateo, Cal., went down to the beach from there with a party to bathe. Several hundred feet from shore she was taken with a cramp and would have drowned before human aid could reach her had not a huge pet mastiff, belonging to her, who had never before been known to enter the water, plunged in and swam to her. She seized his shaggy coat as she was sinking for the last time and he bravely paddled back with her, till relieved of his burden by the young lady's brother.

There may be no such thing as bad luck, but it would be difficult to convince an old Johnstown (Pa.) carpenter named D. Yarrington of the fact. At the time of the Johnstown flood he lost one child and all his property. Friends made up a purse for him, and he went to Arizona. Here another flood washed away all his earthly possessions and drowned a second child. He then went to Oklahoma, and there the other day a third flood beggared him and drowned his remaining child.

A Ruthenian, 124 years old, is living in the town of Belgorod, Russia. His name is Bogdan Nitchinorenko. He is still hale and hearty, only his hearing is somewhat impaired. He ascribes his old age to his manner of living. At the age of 25 he became ill, and as there was no physicians in the neighborhood, a Tartar practitioner or "wise man" was engaged to cure him. For three weeks he was under the Zsakhar's treatment until his health was restored. Parting from him the Zsakhar told him that if he washed to live long he must never eat any old or stale food. For fear lest he fall sick again, Nitchinorenko observed this rule scrupulously. He ate nothing but spring fowl, veal or lamb, and never touched a piece of meat of an old animal. Even garden fruit he ate only when it was quite young and fresh; he never touched canned or pickled food of any kind.

THE AFFAIRS OF FINDLAY.

A Brilliant City in Many Respects.

The Good Schools are a Great Card.

Miscellaneous Mention Picked Up by a Busy Bee in His Search Through Ohio for Honey.

FINDLAY, O., July 15.—(Special)—There is no city in the United States that has advanced with more certainty than Findlay. Its growth is remarkable, and will go down in the history of the world as one of the principal events of this age.

To enumerate all that has transpired since the development of natural gas would be the heighth of folly, and the BEE will therefore treat briefly on the subject. Natural gas, it must be conceded, was the basis of this city's prosperity and one too which to-day makes it the metropolis of the gas and oil country. Readers of the BEE and especially those residing here, remember very well the history of nature's fuel and the excitement that followed.

It is well known and goes without dispute that Findlay is in the center of the gas belt and has it in such an abundance that large manufactures have moved their mammoth plants here and are now carrying on their business with unlimited success. They have brought to this city many thousand workmen who not only increased the population but added many beautiful improvements in the shape of building blocks and residences.

The City Gas Plant.

Some time ago the citizens purchased from two independent companies their present gas plant which supplies several factories and the major part of the private residences. It cost about $75,000 and the daily production of the wells is over 100,000,000 cubic feet. This amount, however, is not all consumed, as only about 40,000,000 cubic feet is turned into the lines. There are 110 miles of public lines, from which 9,000 stoves are supplied. In addition to this 14,000 lights are furnished, together with a number of factories, large and small.

The School System.

One of the principal and in fact important features are the public schools of this place, which are becoming more and more improved every year. Supt. J. W. Zellar and his corp of capable teachers have gained for themselves a reputation which they may well feel proud of, and the schools, under their management, have gained considerable prominence in the educational world.

Every year brings new and noted improvements, and when the coming term in September begins fully 75 teachers employed. A new building, which adds credit to the board of education, is being built on Tiffin avenue, while additions are being made to the Huber and Howard schools.

Street Improvements.

Fire brick pavements seem to strike the residents here as being the most durable and convincible for all improvements, and as a consequence most all of the thoroughfares are paved with this kind of material. Among the streets now being paved are South Main, East Sandusky, Center and Allen avenues. The streets throughout the city are kept in a remarkable clean and presentable condition and add much to the beauty which the city has ever been recognized as having.

For Rathborne Lodge.

Mr. Peter Hosler is building a three story brick on North Main street which will be 50 feet front and 100 feet deep. The front will be constructed of press brick and the entire structure will have all the substantial and necessary conveniences. The third floor has been rented by Rathborne Lodge, No. 490, K. of P., which will have one of the most commodious lodge rooms in the city.

Substantial Buildings.

It is remarkable to notice the many solid buildings that have been constructed during the past year and there are none who can appreciate this more than the residents here. Messrs. Diehlss & Bruemer are at work on a two story brick which will make, when completed, a valuable addition. This building will have a front age of 90 feet and a depth of 100 and will be used as stor rooms.

It Still Wags.

The trouble over the superintendent of the creamatory still wags like the tail of a pug pup. There is no telling how it will end and all reports to that effect are mere conjectures. John Conway, who succeeds Henry Knapp, holds the fort with the dignity of an Irish prince and does not intend surrendering until asked to do so. It was expected at the meeting of the common council that Conway's appointment would be confirmed, but as it was a new office, the council first had to adopt an ordinance creating it, therefore causing the delay. The board of health are being censured on all sides in not placing the position with some man, who at least would command respect.

The Manufacturers.

Prominent among the manufacturers of this city are the following:

Bellaire Goblet company.
Columbia Glass company.
Daizell, Gilmore & Leighton company.
Model Flint Glass company.
Buckeye Window Glass company.
Findlay Window Glass company.
United Window Glass company.
West Park Window Glass company.
Hancock Bottle company.
Richardson Iron company.
Salem Wire and Nail company.
Findlay Rolling Mill.
Edge and Tool Works.
Globe Chimney Glass company.
American Mass Manufacturing company.
John Schull Novelty works.
Peerless Refining company.
McManns & Seymour, rake manufacturers.
Findlay Iron and Steel company.
Findlay Table Manufacturing company.
Union Brass foundry.
Findlay Hydraulic Pressed Brick company.
Brilliant City Brewing company.
Adams Bros. & Co., manufacturers engines, boilers, etc.
Findlay Foundry and Iron works.
Nieble & McAuthur, manufacturers iron material.
C. B. Hammond & Co., box makers.
Doring, Child & Merry, brick and tile manufacturers.
J. Fleck, broom manufacturer.
Carbon Manufacturing company.
Round & Son, chain manufacturers.
Kellogg Seamless Tube manufactory.
Findlay Clay Pot company.
Co-operative Sheet Metal company.
Briggs Iron and Tool company.
Empire Excelsior works.
W. K. Marvin Iron company.
Helborn & Munslow, iron manufacturers.
Glass Mould Manufacturing company.
Findlay Stave and Heading company.

The Belt Railroad.

Work on the Findlay Belt railroad is progressing rapidly and when finished will greatly improve the shipping facilities here. It will connect with the Hocking Valley, Nickel Plate and probably the B. & O. The company has plenty of money and it is estimated that from $100,000 to $150,000 will be expended. The shipping has increased to such an extent here that these improvements have become an actual necessity.

Another New Railroad.

It will only be a question of time before Findlay will stand on a par with other cities in Ohio as a railroad center. The work on the Findlay, Ft. Wayne and Western railroad is going along at a rapid pace and it is the intention of the company to have the road in operation as soon as possible. The line will make connections with all prominent roads, thus giving Findlay an outlet east and west.

Suit for Damages.

Frank Poundstone, the day clerk at the Hotel Marvin, has commenced suit in the common pleas court against Ancil E. Marvin, the owner of the hotel building for $10,200 for injuries received during the gas explosion at the above house several months ago. The plaintiff says Mr. Marvin was wholly to blame as he was duly cautioned by all present in the dining room at the time not to run the risk of lighting the gas, but he paid no attention to the warnings and thus is responsible for the injuries received. The explosion has caused at least half a dozen damage suits and it looks as if the end was not yet. Some of them will probably be tried at the coming term of court.

Burglars.

The residence of Patrick Crohen on East Lincoln street was entered during last night. The midnight marauders made a good haul, securing three silver watches, some wearing apparel, and nearly $50 in cash belonging to different members of the family. Our citizens are becoming alarmed at the frequency of these burglaries, and it is thought a vigilance committee will have to be formed and desperate measures taken to stop it.

Prisoners Sentenced.

Donnavin, the murder, plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter in common pleas court last evening. Judge Johnson then sentenced him to 5 years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Morgan, the Oman rober, goes back to Columbus for 2 years. The prisoners were taken down to Columbus to-day.

THE FORUM AND ATLANTIC.

Contents of July Numbers—Demorest's for August—Some Book Mention.

The July number of the Forum opens with a paper on the present ruler of Germany, his character and his policy, by Prof. F. Heinrich Geffcken, privy councillor. "Home Life in France" is another paper of interest, and the remaining articles derive weight from their bearing on momentous questions now before the American people: "The Census and the Colored Race;" "Are Our Immigrants to Blame?" "The United States and Silver;" "Why We Need Cuba;" and others.

The Atlantic for July gives the opening chapters of Mary Hartwell Catherwood's story of "The Lady of Fort St. John," the continuation of Stockton's "House of Martha," and for a complete story "The Finding of Miss Clementine," by Elizabeth W. Bellamy. Miss Bellamy is heralded as the sister of Charles and Edward Bellamy, but will not need to be twice read to acquire an individuality of her own. She possesses, what her brothers are destitute of, the artistic instinct of the novelist born not made. One of Miss Repplier's admirable essays appears in this number, and Octave Thanet writes of "Plantation Life in Louisiana." It will be seen women writers contribute a good part of the July Atlantic. Dr. McCracken adds to our knowledge of the mountain republic in a paper on "The Neturality of Switzerland," and there are two papers on Rome among the other excellent contributions.

Demorest's for August is an interesting number. The frontispiece is a reproduction from a water color of swallows, and an illustrated paper on this "bird of summer" forms part of the text in this number. Two full-page photogravures are given, "Egyptian Maidens," and "At an Egyptian Picnic," with other illustrations accompanying "A Happy Day at Cairo." The fashion pages and the pages devoted to fancy work and home adornment are full of good things. Desmorest's is only 20 cents a number; $2 a year.

Notes.

"A Battle and a Boy" is the title of Blanche Willis Howard's new book The Lovells will publish it.

Hamlin Garland's volume of short stories, "Main-Traveled Roads," issued by the Arena Publishing company, is said to be creating a genuine sensation in the east.

In the August number of the Ladies' Home Journal will begin a series of articles by Lady McDonald, widow of the late Sir John McDonald. They describe a journey through the most picturesque parts of Canada and are illustrated by the writer.

The current number of Harper's Bazar contains another instalment of Acadian Sketches, by Arthur Wentworth Eaton, the continuation of Thomas Hardy's new story, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles;" and the usual rich variety of short stories, and illustrations.

In the September number of the Demorest Family Magazine will appear the first chapter of a serial story by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, entitled "Was It Suicide?" The same number will have an illustrated article concerning Mrs. Wilcox, her home, her study, her manner, dress, etc.

The supplement to the current number of Harper's Weekly should be preserved. It is devoted to some features of the eleventh census, and presents in tabulated form such facts and figures with reference to the progress, industries, and resources of the different states as are of most general interest to the public.

In the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine for August, William Dean Howells will discuss among other subjects the question whether there is a decay in the morality of our fiction, and, if so, who is responsible for such decay. The second installment of his own new novel, "An Imperative Duty," is almost tragic in the scene where the secret of her parentage is revealed to the heroine. The August number of Harper's will contain a world of good things.

M. G. McClelland, the popular author, has written a new novel which is published by S. H. Moore & Co., of New York. The title of the book has been purposely omitted by the author, in order to inaugurate a unique and original competition in the matter of selecting a name. Every purchaser of the book is invited to suggest a title for it, and cash prizes aggregating $500 will be paid by the publishers to those who shall suggest the names best adapted to the story, according to the author's judgment. The book is a 12mo. volume of 248 pages, printed from large type on good paper. It is publishing in attractive paper covers, with a fine half-tone portrait and autograph of the author, and sold for 25 cents.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

Short in His Accounts.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—Military circles are excited over the discovery that Adjutant Fred C. Wilson, of the First regiment, is $1,000 short in his accounts as division deputy in the internal revenue department of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Wilson was arrested last night, but was subsequently released on bail. He says the deficit will be made good, and in that event there will probably be no prosecution.

Attempted Suicide

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—Miss Adelaide Mansfield, daughter of Justice Mansfield of the state supreme court, attempted last night to commit suicide by taking a dose of morphine. Her life was saved with the greatest difficulty. A love affair is said to be the cause of the girl's act.

Connecticut Wants Electrocution.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—Representative Stevens, of Bridgeport, will probably introduce an electrocution bill at the next session of the legislature. He says he will be very careful, however, to omit the clause regarding secrecy, as he regards that feature of the bill as unAmerican.

It Doesn't Take all Day

to get anywhere from the Sturtevan House which is located corner of Broadway and 29th st. N. Y. This is of importance to those who come to New York to spend a few days, within easy reach of all points of interest.

Windom's Wealth.

WINONA, Minn., July 15.—The inventory of the estate of the late Secretary Windom places its value at $1,100,000.

GAS AND OIL.

Business is Booming in All the Fields.

Judge Harmon at North Baltimore—Interesting Gossip Picked Up by Busy Bees.

Judge Harman was at North Baltimore yesterday where he went in the interest of his oil business. To a BEE correspondent who met him on the train he said: "We have just finished drilling a well on the Apple farm 3½ miles east of Cygnet and we are very well satisfied with the results. It was drilled for the Northwestern and is estimated at 1,250,000 cubic feet.

"Over on the Rooney farm in sec. 4, Liberty township, west of Portage, we have commenced drilling on the third well. The other two wells which we drilled some time ago are producing on average about 20 barrels a piece a day."

Jim Baumgardner and Judge Lorenz went to Prairie Depot yesterday where they are largely interested in the oil fields.

A. E. Scott, who is manipulating things at Bradney and Trombly for the Manhattan Oil company, in answer to a question by a BEE last evening said: "There is not much activity among operators just now, but matters will brighten up shortly. The Manhattan's plant at Bradner is nearly finished and will soon be running full blast. The masons will finish their work this week, when they go to Trombly to make some improvements in the company's plant there. The refinery at Bradner will produce about two thousand barrels daily and 40 men will be employed."

Some days since the BEE paid a visit to Bradner and everything in and around the thriving little town denoted prosperity. The improvements now being made by the Manhattan company are very valuable and will add much to Bradner.

CRAZED WITH DRINK.

Five Blows from an Axe on His Wife's Head.

George Nagle Commits a Brutal Murder at Dedham, Mass., and Can Assign No Reason.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 15.—The manufacturing section of the town known as East Dedham was the scene of a brutal murder Sunday.

At about 2:30 o'clock George Nagle, an Irishman, residing in a double tenement house, corner of Bussey street and Mill lane, borrowed an axe of his landlord's wife, Catherine Burns, for the purpose of cutting some kindling wood.

He cut the wood and carried it into the cellar kitchen of his part of the house and arranged it neatly in the cooking range, pouring kerosene all over it. He then came out and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Burns.

While he was talking his wife, Belle, returned from market with some purchases and passed in, Nagle following her. A moment or two after Mrs. Burns heard the sound of blows, followed by a heavy fall.

She hurried to the open doorway and looked in. One glance was enough. There lay, before the stove, with her head split open by the blow of an axe, the unfortunate Mrs. Nagle.

From the gaping wound on her head streams of blood were gushing, forming little rivulets and pools on the rough board floor. Nagle was not in sight. After striking the murderous blows he tarew down the axe and passed up-stairs.

Mrs. Burns, terribly frightened, hurried to the grocery store of Selectman Thomas P. Murray, where she told of Nagle's mad deed, and a few minutes after George Nagle, the murderer, came rushing into the same store. He was bleeding profusely from several wounds on the head, and his clothing, face and hands were soaking with blood from his own wounds and the life blood of his wife.

He accosted Selectman Murray with "I don't know what is the matter with me. I have killed my wife. Come down and see her."

Murray went with him to the scene of the murder and on reaching the door Murray urged Nagle to remain outside. This he refused to do, but pushed in through the crowd that had at that time collected about the premises. As soon as Nagle again saw the dead body of his wife he began to cry and exclaim: "Oh! my God! my God! why did I do it? oh! why did I do it?"

Selectmen Murray and William J. Hayes, one of the crowd, took Nagle to the office of Dr. Babcock, on Walnut street, where the wounds on his head were dressed. In explanation of how he received the twenty or more cuts on his head, Nagle said he made them with the axe, "after he killed Belle," as he wanted to die, too.

After his wounds were dressed Nagle was taken to the Dedham lockup, where he will be kept until he has a hearing, after the autopsy. When the officers arrived at the house they found the murdered woman lay just in front of the stove in a large pool of blood. On her head were five gaping wounds, either sufficient to have killed her. The deepest wound extended across her right temple, and the remaining four across the top of her head. A portion of her right ear was also cut off. All five blows were made with the sharp edge of the axe, and each cut through the skull bone into the brain. The first of the blows had evidently been delivered as his wife was in the act of lighting the fire, as her stiffened fingers held a partly burned match.

Nagle said he had resided in East Dedham about three months. He came from Adams, Mass, and had worked as a wool sorter in the Merchants' woolen mills. He is 38 years old, his wife was 34 and they had been married only about three years. They had no children. He was a man much addicted to the use of strong drink, and only two weeks ago his wife paid his fine and secured his release from the Dedham house of correction, where he had been sent for ten days on a charge of drunkenness. There is little doubt that drink was what caused him to kill his wife although it is said there is a taint of insanity in his family.

Whether You Travel by Land or Sea

You need a medicinal safeguard. Changes of climate or temperature, brackish water, unusual diet, draughts from open windows that surly fellow passengers will not close—all these breed ailments against which the surest protection is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, finest of medicinal fortifiers. Sea sickness, land nausea, are promptly counteracted by this agreeable corrective, which is also a capital defense against malaria, the effects of a tropical or chilly temperature, damp and exposure. Persons of sedentary pursuits, mill operatives, mariners, miners, engineers, frontiersmen, subjects of any cause involving mental fatigue, excessive bodily effort, and liability to unhealthful influences of any sort, regard it as an incomparable safeguard. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick headache and kidney troubles, are effectually subdued by the great alterative.

DISGUSTED played out, tired and weary because of a weak aching back, HOP PLASTERS give instant comfort and relief; quickly vitalize and restore the strained, sore muscles to strength and activity. All other aches, soreness or weakness no matter where located, or how severe, yield to the combined soothing, pain-killing, stimulating, strengthening properties of the Hop Plaster. 25 cts., 5 for $1.00, of medicine dealers everywhere. Look for Hop Plaster. Co., Proprietors, Boston, on the genuine plaster.

J. B. MARSTON,
CIVIL ENGINEER
No. 325 Superior St., near Masonic Temple.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
A LEATHER PRESERVER.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
Shoes can be washed daily.
Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

PIK-RON
A PAINT THAT DOES NOT RUB OFF. SEE LABEL. TRY IT.
10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
AN EXCELLENT AND MILD CATHARTIC
THE GREAT
Liver and Stomach Remedy
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.
PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing
DYSPEPSIA,
Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail; five boxes One Dollar.
RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

L. A. & A. A. BROWN

Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick.
Phone, 82—22 Bridge St. near T&OC Depot.

"THE SITTERLY"
Oyster and Chop House!
All kinds of Sea Food and Game in Season.
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS AND ON TIME.
340 SUMMIT STREET,
Between Madison and Adams.
F. I. ROOT. J. E. KEARNS.

DON'T FAIL
To try Dr. Bigelow's new method for the painless extraction of teeth.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting is half price.
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Miss Crissey, Secy.

We have the well earned reputation of having the Largest and Best arranged Stock of Modern and Classic Sheet Music, also Bound Volumes of such, in Toledo. Headquarters for Guitars, Banjos and Mandolins, of the leading makers.
AT PRICES JUST RIGHT.
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MAN,
If from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,
THE EVANS MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

VOCAL LESSONS.
Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL
Broadway and Prince St., New York,
Under new management, on the
EUROPEAN-:-PLAN
Thoroughly renovated; in complete order. Restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.
HILDRETH & ALLEN

PICTURE FRAMES
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A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
F. A. MOHR,
314 OAK ST., NEAR SUMMIT.

DR. OTTO SASSE
Formerly assistant physician in Prof. Krause Klinik at Berlin.
433 Huron Street.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sunday, 12 to 1. Formerly Dr. Evans' dental office. Residence, 1825 Collingwood avenue. Phone 158.

Sheriff's Sale.

Horace S. Walbridge, vs. Henrietta F. Bowsey, executrix, etc., et al. } Lucas County Common Pleas.

Cause No. 21143.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from said court in the above entitled cause, I will, at the door of the court house, in Toledo, in Lucas county, Ohio, on

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The south east one third of lots 657, 658 and 659, of the Vistula Division of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio.

Appraised, $3,800.00

Situate corner Lagrange and Swan alley.

Terms cash.

JOHN B. STUART, Sheriff.
By C. S. TUAL, Deputy.
T. J. MCDONNELL, Pltff's. Atty.
Toledo, June 24, 1891.
First pub wed June 24 July 1, 8, 15 last 22.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:
James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Notice.

Charles T. Lewis, as Guardian of Samuel Wagner, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel Wagner et al., defendants. } Probate Court of Lucas County, Ohio.

John Wagner, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 1st day of July, 1891, Charles T. Lewis, as guardian of Samuel Wagner, filed his petition in the Probate Court of Lucas County, Ohio, the object and prayer of which petition is to secure authority to said guardian to make a lease for the period of ten (10) years of the southwesterly 33 feet of lot 310 in the Port Lawrence division of the city of Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio. Said John Wagner is required to appear and answer to said petition on or before the 22d day of August, 1891, or an order will be taken accordingly.

DOYLE, SCOTT & LEWIS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
1st pub wed July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 last aug 5

Mill and Glazed Work
EAST TOLEDO, Front St. on Penn. R. Y.
WEST TOLEDO, cor Moore and Page S

WENDLEN SPECKERT,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer,
Wagon Making and Repairing Done Promptly to Order. Harness Making, Carriage Painting and Carriage Painting, Wagons, Carriages and Harnesses To Let
302 and 304 - - - CHERRY ST

LADIES, $500 REWARD!
DR. ANDERSON'S ENGLISH FEMALE REGULATING PILLS are the safest and most reliable. Give them a trial and be convinced. Sent by mail, postpaid, for box $1, also for $2.75.
Moka Medicine Co., Toledo, O.
Also for sale by F. Hobly, M. D., 402 Nebraska ave.; Wm. Kirchmaier & Son, 601 Adams st.; Auburndale Pharmacy, Monroe and Milburn ave.; Depot Pharmacy, Knapp and Broadway; F. B. Stephens, Tenth and Washington sts.; G. Meinert, Fr. Co., cor 10th and Adams st.

TAIT'S BREAD
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT
FOR SUMMER SUITS
—GO TO—
W. G. SCHILL & CO.
130 SUPERIOR ST.
OUR IMPROVED
WIRE SCREENS!
Are far in advance of all others in make and durability. They are finished in hard or soft wood, any colored desired, with the best quality of shade cloth or hardware. Our screens slide like a sash, and may be used at top window as well as lower part. Do not disfigure your house by cheaply made screens, but secure the best at
TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS
606 SUMMIT STREET. PHONE 379

RAITZ & LAWRENCE
PLUMBERS:
Gas and Steam Fitters!
Have removed from 323 Adams St., to
631 & 633 St. Clair St.
N. B. BACON, T. F. HUBER
BACON & HUBER
ARCHITECTS,
33 and 34 Chamber of Commerce.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Alphonse Blanchet late of Lucas county, Ohio, deceased.

F. A. MACGAHAN,
Administrator.

Dated at Toledo this 30th day of June, 1891.
1st pub wed July 1, 8 last 15

Notice to Contractors.

Walbridge Avenue Grading.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

or improving Walbridge avenue from the center of Huron avenue to the center of Vandalf street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections in cash, will in ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the

CONDENSED POTASH FLAKES

FOR WASHING CLOTHES HAS NO EQUAL

Will Not Shrink Flannels or Fade Clothes

Will do the Work in Half the Ordinary Time.

NO RUBBING ∴ NO SCRUBBING ∴ NO HARD WORK

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LACE CURTAINS!

CLEANED WITH

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Look Better, Brighter and Cleaner than if cleaned by Ordinary means, and without any trouble.

USE AS DIRECTED!

TAUGHT ABE GRAMMAR.

An Old Illinoisan's Queer Tale.

Lincoln Went Through Kirkham's English Grammar in Two Weeks and Lindley Murray's in Four—How He Cured His Instructor of Betting.

There is a remarkable old man visiting here from his Illinois home, writes a Dallas, Texas, correspondent of the New York Sun. His name is William Graham Green and he is 80 years old. He has had a curious life, and he is proud of the fact that he is the first man who taught Abraham Lincoln the principals of English grammar. "I taught Abe Lincoln all he ever knew about grammar," he says, "and a mighty smart pupil he was, too." Mr. Green's story of how he came to do this and how he did it is as follows:

"My father moved over to Menard county, Illinois, in 1820, and I have been living in that state ever since. I went to the Illinois college in Jacksonville to get a business education and I made a specialty of grammar. In 1830 I went to work as a clerk in the store of Denton Offutt, in New Salem, Menard county. There I first met Abe Lincoln. He had helped Offutt take his flatboat on a trading expedition down the Sangamon river. They ran aground on the dam at Salem and Offutt set up his store there with the goods from his boat. This was in 1831. Lincoln was 22 years old at the time, but he was six feet four inches tall, and one of the strongest men I ever saw. Lincoln had steered the boat for Offutt, and, I reckon, he had run her aground. I got $8 a month in the store and Lincoln got $10 a month. He and I slept on a single mattress on the counter, and it was so narrow we had to sleep spoon fashion. When he turned over I did, too. One night he said to me:

"'Bill, haven't you an English grammar you could lend me?'

"I told him that I had a Kirkham's grammar, and he said:

"'Bring it to me when you go home on Sunday.'

"He used to read it at night after the store shut up, and when he had read for a while I would hear him recite his lessons. He went through the grammar in two weeks, and then, at his request, I got him another grammar—Lindley Murray's, I think it was—and he went through that one in the same way. In six weeks he knew five times as much about grammar as I did.

"Lincoln did something else for me while we were in that store together—he broke me of betting. There used to be a fellow named Enoch Eastep who would come in there and spend a lot of time loafing around. He was a betting, trifling kind of a man, and had a lot of tricks he was always betting on. He had a trick of doubling up his hand in some way so as to hide his middle finger. Then he would bet you that you couldn't mark his middle finger with a pen. I lost some nickels betting with him, and one day Abe Lincoln said to me:

"'Billy, you ought to know better than to bet on anything, but especially than to bet with a man on his own tricks. You ought to quit it.'

"'But, Abe, he's got 90 cents the best of me,' I said. 'If I could get that back I would be willing to quit.'

"'Will you promise me that you'll never bet any more if I manage it so that you can get 'way ahead of him with one bet?' asked Lincoln.

"'Yes,' said I, 'but I'd hate to quit loser.' "'Billy,' said Lincoln, 'you are getting to an age when you're beginning to think a good deal about the girls. Wouldn't you like to have a plug hat to wear when you go calling on them?'

"'Yes, I would,' I said, 'but they cost $7 apiece, and that is more than I can afford to pay.'

"'Well,' said Lincoln, 'when Enoch comes in here again and wants to bet with you on his tricks, you just say that you don't care to bet on such trifling things with him, but that you will bet that Abe can take a 40-gallon barrel of whisky off the floor and take a dram from the bunghole. You say that you'll bet him a plug hat on it.'

"'But can you do it?' I asked.

"'You wait until after the store closes to-night and I'll show you,' said Abe.

"So that night he took a barrel of whisky and chimed it up a little on his left knee, and then tilted it on his right knee and kind of bent back, and I pulled the bung out of the hole and he took a dram, sure enough, and spurted it right out again on the floor. The next day I won the plug hat from Enoch, as Abe had said I would. I have kept my word ever since, and I've never bet on anything. And what's more, I wouldn't for $1,000.

"Lincoln left the store after awhile and went to work hauling logs to the sawmill for William Kirkpatrick. Kirkpatrick had eight or ten other men working for him, and he paid them each $10 a month. Lincoln drove an ox team and had a boy to help him. One day Lincoln told Kirkpatrick that he wanted to get a cant-hook to help him load the logs on the wagon. He said that a cant-hook would cost only $5, but Kirkpatrick said: 'Now, Lincoln, if you'll manage to haul the logs without the cant-hook I'll give you $3 a month extra.' Lincoln said that he would do it, but at the end of the month he only got $10, instead of $13. When he asked for the other $3, Kirkpatrick said: 'Abe, I can't pay you $3 extra.' 'But you promised to do it,' said Abe. 'Yes, I know, said Kirkpatrick, 'but the other men would raise ——if I paid you more than they are getting, so I can't do it.' Lincoln quit work for Kirkpatrick then.

"The next year, in 1832, old Black Hawk came back into Illinois with the Sacs and Foxes, and militia companies were raised to go and fight them. All the young men went into the Black Hawk war, and Lincoln and I were among them. Major Moses K. Anderson came to form the companies and get them into shape. Now, Kirkpatrick was very anxious to be elected captain of our company, and so was Abe Lincoln. Major Anderson got us all together and then he called out:

"'You aspirants for the captaincy walk twenty paces to the front and face the line.' Kirkpatrick and Lincoln stepped out and faced about.'

"'Now,' said the major, 'the rest of you fall in alongside of the man you want for your captain!'

"I was the first to run to Lincoln's side, and I stood at his right. Kirkpatrick's men formed on his left. After a while, when all had chosed, there were two long lines, one to the right of Lincoln and one to the left of Kirkpatrick. Then we saw that Lincoln had beaten Kirkpatrick two to one and had seven over to spare. I'll never forget how, when Abe saw how things had gone, the old fellow put his big, horny hand on my shoulder, and I could feel him all trembling with delight as he said:

"'Bill, I'll be — if I hain't beat him!' That was the first time I ever heard Abe swear, and I know he must have been powerfully excited to do it.

"It was at that time that Lincoln first met Jefferson Davis. Zachary Taylor and Davis were both there, and Jeff Davis swore Lincoln into the service of the United States as captain of our company. I saw him do it."

Mr. Green had many other reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln's young manhood. When Lincoln was elected president he did not forget his old fellow clerk and friend. It was in 1862 that they came together again, but each had watched the other's career with great interest. When Lincoln was nominated for the presidency ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, went to Springfield to see him and get from him a sketch of his life, to be used for campaign purposes. Lincoln said: "Oh, let it alone. I never did anything worth writing about." The governor insisted that a sketch was very necessary, and then Lincoln gave the governor the names of some of his friends to get his history from. Among those names was Green's, and Lincoln said when he gave it to Dennison: "He knows what not to tell you, which is more important than what he does tell you." In 1872 Mr. Green had become president of the Tonnekey & Pe ersburg railroad, now a branch of the Chicago & Alton. He was a very busy man. One day he received a message from Lincoln to come to Washington. He went, and Lincoln said to him:

"Billy, I want you to be the internal revenue collector for your district. It takes a very determined man for the place, for L. W. Ross, that copperhead congressman of yours, is giving the government trouble there."

"I tried to beg off," said Mr. Green in telling the story yesterday. "I told Lincoln that I had invested all my money in the railroad, and that I couldn't put it through, perhaps, unless I gave it my undivided attention.

"'Billy,' said he, 'whether you are rich or broke, you must do all you can for the country. You have four sons in the army, I know, but if we don't save the country we will all go to hell in a handbasket anyhow, so you must take the place. You can resign in three or four months, and I'll let you name your successor.'

"So I went back home and took the office, and the first thing I did was to plant a cannon near Ross' place and make my headquarters close to it. Then I sent for Ross and said to him: 'I have trained that cannon on that fine brick house of yours because I want you to do all you can to help me in my work.' And Ross turned in and helped me, too. I never had any trouble with him after that."

Mr. Green would not say who was his choice for the presidency in 1892, but he did say that he had never voted anything but a straight democratic ticket except when he voted for Lincoln, and that he would keep up the practice as long as he lived.

THE BLONDE'S STRATAGEM.

It all came about through a dispute over a seat in the express to Dieppe. The handsome Capt. Raoul Pardaillon was going there to spend his month's leave of absence, and the afternoon of a brilliant July day—a fiery day that sent all the world flying to the nearest seashore—found him buying his ticket at the St. Lazare station. He chose a seat in first-class carriage, heaped it with his belongings, and then paid a brief visit to the railway counter.

On his return he felt inclined to swear. Not only was every other place in the carriage occupied, but his own was filled up by the huge person of a certain fiery-moustached gentleman. He was accompanied by a little blonde lady with an agreeable figure and a daintily tilted nose.

"Monsieur," said Raoul, looking very hard at the fat intruder, yet speaking with extreme politeness—"monsieur, I beg your pardon, but you have my place."

The large gentleman shrugged his shoulder- indifferently

"You are mistaken, sir," he replied coldly; "it was not reserved when my wife and I got in."

"There is no doubt some error," returned Pardaillon with great amenity. "Conductor!" and when that individual appeared: "Is it possible I have made a mistake, or is this the corner you reserved for me?"

"Certainly, monsieur, the very same. We selected it before the train was made up, even. Besides, all your things are up there to prove it."

The man pointed to the rack above the intruder's head, seemed anxious for a moment—he was thinking of the double pourboire in his pocket and of what a botch he had made of the whole thing—and then hurriedly took himself away.

Raoul still stood with his foot upon the car step. He now made a move as though about to enter.

"You hear, monsieur," he said with a little sigh. "I told you so. It only remains now for you to give up my seat."

"Never, sir, never!" declared the fat gentlemen between his set teeth. "I've paid for my rights and I'll keep 'em. Do you understand me sir?—never!"

And the big man squared his elbows and bristled his fierce mustache alarmingly, while his fluffy blondinetta of a wife fixed her sweet imploring eyes on the captain's impassable countenance.

"Then, monsieur, I regret exceedingly but—" And in an indescribably polite fashon, Pardaillon placed his rented pillow on the fat gentleman's knees, then lifted up his coat tails with the evident intentions of seating himself thereon.

"You see, the places are all taken—there is nothing else," he said with a little deprecating smile to the rest of the passengers.

These good people were looking on, vastly amused at the little comedy: but, finding the laugh entirely against him, the fat gentleman grew crimson and burst into a violent rage.

He flung the pillow on the floor and declared the whole thing to be infamous. What—buy a first-class ticket, only to have the carcass of a great cavalry officer in his lap! Really that was to much. He would have redress if he had to go to the president of the road himself to get it.

"Come, Madeline," he shouted, and, catching his little wife by the hand, stood ready to depart. But just at that moment there was a shrill whistle. With lightning rapidity a guard slammed and locked the door; the train started off. The first stop would be at Rouen—three hours later.

"Here we are!" cried the poor man, distractedly.

"Tonnerre de Brest! sac a papier! nom de petard! Where the devil am I going to put myself now!"

For the cool Pardaillon had immediately captured the seat he had vacated and the blondinette had fallen trembling back into hers. There was, as a heartless spectator remarked, only one thing to be done; the fat gentleman must sit on the arm of a seat—the one between his wife and Raoul.

But the irate individual did not think a great deal of this as a resting place; he said as much and more things, too, under his breath. Still there was nothing left, so he balanced his great body on this inadequate support, while Pardaillon silently drew a card from his pocket, wrote something upon it, and then handed it up to him.

"Monsieur," said the captain, "during our discussion you let fall an appropriate phrase. You said, sir, 'this is infamous.' You also spoke of my body as a 'carcass'—an insult no soldier can permit. Condescend to exchange cards with me. Here is mine, with the address of the hotel where I put up at Dieppe To-morrow morning two of my friends will attend there two of yours."

As Raoul went on the fat gentleman grew deadly pale. He was a man of religious principles, he, and not used to fighting duels. "Besides," he concluded, disdainfully, "I never play in a losing game. I'm not in the habit of sleeping with guns or carying swords, at you army fellows do."

"Enough, sir, enough!" cautioned Raoul "You refuse to meet me as a gentleman, and so be it. But be warned of one thing, sir. Dieppe is not the world, and we will meet again. And wherever I find you there—in a restaurant, at the Casino, in church, no matter where—I will come up—listen well, sir—I will come up—and sit in your lap. Yes. sir, sit—"

What more this cruel cavalry captain would have said will remain forever unknown, for just at that moment something happened to turn his thoughts into a new channel.

First he felt a soft elbow giving him little imperceptible digs to calm him; then as he stopped open mouthed, a tiny velvety paw slipped down and gave his hand a grateful squeeze. He looked up and caught the blondinette's eyes—lovely, oh, so lovely! with the look of hunted bird's and just a suspicion of tears in her blue depths—beseeching him with a mute prayer; but one so eloquent that the captain felt his heart soften, called himself a villian, and buried his nose in the columns of his Gil Blas.

But for the rest of the journey our friend Raoul knew little of what he was reading. After some moments there came to him a subtil oder of jessamine—his favorite perfume—and this flooded his senses and filled his brain with strong fancies. It was as if the print before him was invested with life. Each I seemed to say; "Look to your right if you want to find deeper ones;" every rond O took the kissable shape of a certain red mouth; while the very capital T's even bore the look of an elegant, high-shouldered, long wasted, summer wrap. A little blonde lady was not so very uncommon a sight; but then such, a blonde lady.

Truly he was bewitched.

* * * * *

It was a most ideal summer day, with feathery clouds floating over the sun and a tender wind blowing up from the sea; and all Dieppe smiled, its promenade filled with beautiful women, its soft air sweet with the breath of flowers.

"Just the day for lovers," though the Capatin Pardaillon as he pinned a white jessamine—the last touch to an elaborate toilet—in the lapel of his coat; "but, confound it, nobody loves me."

While he was there glowering at himself in the glass; and wondering if he needed a tonic; a servant entered to announce a visitor; a little visitor who appeared immediately with a swish of silk skirts—here and there a brief glimpse of whi e lace and a well-turned ankle—as she flounced into the room.

A thick perfume of jessamine came with her and her rose-colored flounces, her butterfly hat, and this same sweet smell. She was like some rare flower that had just dropped down from Paradise.

The unknown lifted her vail and revealed a bewitching countenance—the blondinette's

"Monsieur," said she, tapping the floor with a minute and nervous foot, and looking up at Raoul severely, "monsieur, I have come to tell you I think you a villain."

The captain made no answer—truth to tell he could find nothing to say—he had only sunk back into his chair, and stared and forgot his manners entirely.

"Do you, or do you not," went on the lady with a little stamp, "intend to carry out the threat you made to my husband yesterday?"

"I—I—yes—certainly, madame."

"And you will sit on his knees—publicly—as you said?"

"I will, madame"

"Indeed, indeed, you must not," quite whimpered the poor little lady, looking with swimming eyes to where Raoul sat, fingering the hilt of his sword in a blood curdling fashion.

"It will break his heart if you do. Neither do I want to see him killed in a duel—my poor, poor Francois!"

"My dear madame—I assure you—I—I—"

"Don't say a word! You want to kill him; you know you do!" she snapped. Then with a sudden and furious blush she dropped her eyes to the floor, and began to pick at her gauze flounces.

"I will propose a compromise," she said at last, with a little demure droop to the corners of her mouth and just a suspicion of a devil in the tail of her eye. "If you will promise me not to sit on my husband's knee, I—I will sit on yours, monsieur?"

And delicately, lightly as a bird, she came and posed herself on the captain's knee, while that gentleman eyed her as if she had been a can of gunpowder ready to explode.

"Are you satisfied, monsieur?" she asked prettily.

"Perfectly, madame, perfectly," answered Raoul in a strangled voice.

Then, as he was really as good and gallent a fellow as ever lived, he gave the little lady his arm, and led her down to her carriage door. There he stood with his head bared and low before her.

"Madame," he said, with a final and respectful pressure of her little gloved fingers, "you are a noble woman and worthy of a better husband. I trust you will allow me to continue the honor of your acquaintance."

As the lady's carriage drove off Pardaillon did a singular thing and said a more foolish one. He bent his handsome head and kissed the jessamine in his buttenhole; then, apostrophizing the senseless flower:

"Ah," he sighed, "you adorable creature! I'll wait till you are free."

The Capt. Raoul Pardaillon never sat on the fat gentleman's knee. Instead —Boston Globe.

NO CAR TRACKS IN LONDON.

Street Cars Are Not Needed, and There Are No Surface Rails.

There are no street cars run by the trolley, storage, or any other electric system; no cable cars, no horse cars; not a track laid for a surface road in the city proper, says Morris Phillips in a London letter to the Home Journal. Many Americans leave London without ever seeing a street car of any kind, and yet in the metropolis 1,000 street cars run daily over 120 miles of track, but they are not permitted in crowded thoroughfares; they are confined to the outlying districts.

I have only seen them in the East End. The street cars are "double deckers," and, like the buses, they carry more outside than inside passengers, but the number of passengers is limited. When the car has reached its limit it will take up no more passengers. Every passenger has the right to a seat, and, to use a parodoxical phrase, every Englishman stands up for his right to a seat.

Street cars are not needed in the city. Nearly all London streets are in as good condition for driving as our Central park roads. There are 8,000 hansoms, 4,000 four-wheelers, and 2,000 omnibuses, so that you are not obliged to walk on account of the absence of cars. The four-wheeled cabs, or "growlers" as they term them, are dilapidated, uncomfortable vehicles, which lack new springs and are dirty both inside and out. The horses and the drivers are old and superannuated; they have all seen better days in private carriages or hansom cabs. You never take a four-wheeler if you are alone or if the party consists of only two persons. You must engage one if you have a trunk, but if you are going to catch a train or boat you had better allow a half hour's margin.

The London cab service is the best and cheapest in the world. The writer says this notwithstanding that he remembers that you can hire a cab in Key West for a dime. But such cabs and such horses! The fare in a hansom for a two-mile drive is 1 shilling (24 cents); by the hour, 2 and 6 (62 cents). There are no such smart horses for public hire anywhere as the London cab horses. They go like the wind if by the course, and they go at a similar gait by the hour if you promise an extra sixpence.

A Snare and a Delusion.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat represents the farmers of Mississippi as becoming alarmed at the inevitable effect of the sub-treasury scheme. The Farmers' alliance, which declared that the money power must be held in restraint, and that all other issues were subordinate to this one, seem to have devised a scheme which gives money more power than Jay Gould or Vanderbilt ever dreamed of. One Mississippi planter presented a table representing an operation that would be possible under the sub-treasury proposition.

It is supposed that John Smith deposits $100,000 worth of cotton in a government warehouse. The government advances Smith $80,000 on the deposit. He takes this $80,000 and buys $80,000 worth of cotton. The government gives him $64,000, or 80 per cent. of the $80,000 worth of cotton deposited. The following table shows how the money may be used over and over again:

Cash value of John Smith's cotton.	Cash advanced to John Smith by government
$100,000	80 per cent.. $80,000
80,000	80 per cent.. 64,000
64,000	80 per cent.. 51,200
51,200	80 per cent.. 40,960
40,960	80 per cent.. 32,768
32,768	80 per cent.. 26,214
26,214	80 per cent.. 20,971
20,971	80 per cent.. 16,776

This process might be continued until John Smith's last deposit of cotton would not realize enough to buy another bale. There would be no margins to look out for, as in other forms of speculation. He would be absolute owner so long as he paid interest and warehouse dues. It was shown that the sum of $60,000,000 would buy up the entire cotton crop of the south, which, one year with another, is valued at $300,000,000. A syndicate which furnished $60,000,000 would have the power to fix prices. The American cotton crop cannot be dispensed with at once, if at all. Cotton goods would respond quickly to a rise in the price of the raw material. It does not appear either that the cotton-grower would receive any considerable share of the benefits arising from a rise in prices.

In cases when the cotton grower was able to deposit his cotton, and wait the effect of the syndicate's operation, he might profit, but such cases would be the exception. The cotton planters also understand that any considerable rise in prices would stimulate productions in other countries.

There is good cotton lands in Brazil, on the Upper Nile and on the Congo, which would be rapidly brought into service if the price should go up from 8 to 12 cents a pound. The same line of argument is applied to wheat, and any other product that would be accepted as security under the sub-treasury plan. If wheat should, for any cause, advance in this country beyond its value in the world's market, it would be withheld from that market. Withholding so large a part of the world's ordinary supply would cause a rise in foreign prices, and thus stimulate foreign production.

Taking a long view of the situation the farmers of Mississippi begin to think that the sub-treasury plan is a snare and a delusion.

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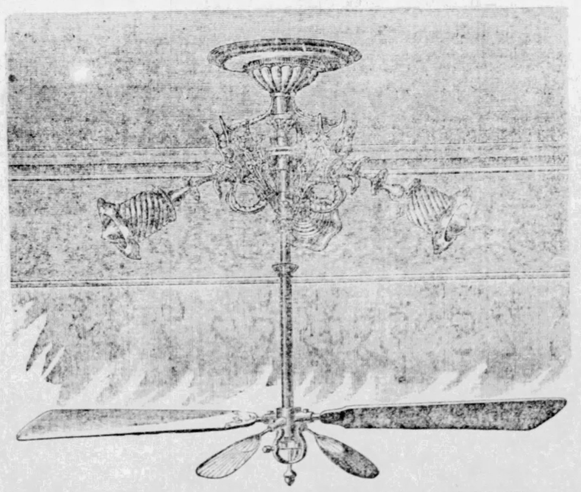

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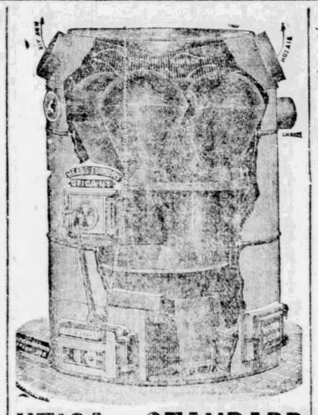

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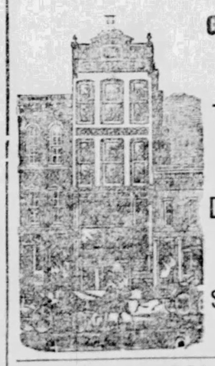

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10 00 " .. Germania st near Hawley.
30 00 " .. Smith st near Union, 50 feet.
12 00 " .. Rick st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
12 50 " .. Vermont ave near Bancroft.
25 00 " .. Franklin ave near Bancroft.
15 00 " .. Indiana ave near Lenk.

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FOR SALE—

Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x125, $1,500.
Building lot on Hickox st, 30x140, $600.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $3,000.
Handsome building lots on South st, $400.
DOUGLAS ALLEN'S SON.
Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 620½ Adams Street.

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PHONES 119, 289, 285.

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Before and After

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Deuel D. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 15.

London wheat and corn markets quieter; country markets slow. Liverpool wheat quiet and steady; corn firm.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 517,565 bu compared with 278,280 bu on the same day last year.

The Wichita (Kan.) "Price Current" says: "New wheat is coming in slowly and commands only moderate prices, owing to the bad condition it is in. The damp weather has not helped those who are in haste to market their crop."

Proposed flour mills in China.—A correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury gives a few particulars of a startling departure in the capital of China. He says: "The imperial government has granted permission for the erection of two steam flour mills in Peking, and these, if successful, will be followed by three others. The mills are to be under the management of a large piece goods firm in Shantimg, and the order for the necessary machinery has already been placed with a foreign firm at Shanghai."

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 239,285 bu in excess of the corresponding Wednesday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were light in both wheat and flour and fair in corn.

English markets, as reported herein, are firmer than we supposed they would be, considering the break in American markets yesterday.

Russian Surplus.

Apparently some of the grain papers and grain dealers on the short side find considerable encouragement in Beerbohm's cable that Russia will produce a surplus of 64,000,000 bu of wheat for export. If any reliance can be placed on the statements of the Russian rye crop, Mr. Beerbohm's report may be considered as the outside quantity. Something may also be conceded to English solicitude as to bread supplies and the cost. But suppose the estimate is correct—it is 51,000,000 bu less than their export in 1889, and 38,000,000 less than in 1888. Beerbohm is said to place the average at 90,000,000.

German Crop.

Germany's crop as stated herein, was in 1890 as follows: Wheat, over 104,000,000 bu, and rye, 231,000,000 bu. Both of these crops were much above average for 10 years, which is called for wheat 91,000,000 bu, and rye 211,000,000 bu. The official report of the condition of these crops for th s year was published June 29. Wheat was given as 85 per cent of an average, or 76,000,000 bu, and rye at 75¾ per cent, or 159,000,000 bu.

It is not difficult to discover that Europe and England will look to America for food. The present situation seems to be that those countries have been seriously scared and have purchased very largely and the deliveries are now coming in upon them faster than the markets will take them. They have overdone the business of providing against future wants. But this must be of short duration. It seems inevitable to us, that our wheat will soon be wanted at better prices.

Meantime American markets are declining daily, and to-day is no exception. It has been a very sick market east and west and closes at about the lowest prices of the day.

Corn took upon itself a little private spurt, but lost it before the close. The decline in wheat was too much for it.

In New York July wheat closed at 95¾c, a loss of 1⅝c; September at 93⅝c, a loss of 1¾c. July corn closed at 67¾c, a loss of ⅜c; September at 60½c, a loss of ¼c. In Chicago July wheat closed at 79½c, a loss of ⅝c. September at 84½c, a loss of 1c. July corn at 59½c, a loss of ⅜c. September at 52c, a loss of ¼c.

In Toledo—Toledo—options in wheat futures has been active again and the rates aggregate 2,200,000 bus, but the business has been done on a slumping market. There has been no news of a particularly depressing character, but everywhere wheat is weak and the market very unwell. Our decline on the call is 2c; August 1¾c, September 1½c, December ½c. On the call July wheat sold at 89½@89¾c, August at 88¾c, and December at 90½c. After the call July sold at 89½c and closed no 88c. August sold at 88¾c and closed at 87c. September at 88⅜c and closed at 87⅜c. December at 90⅜c and closed at 89½c. Cash wheat has also been active at lower prices. Our receipts are fair, and grading snow, little less proportion of No. 2 sales of No. 2 soft opening at 89½c with some sales at 90c and closing at 89½c, a loss of 1½c. To arrive sales at 89½c and at 89c; No. 3 soft at 86½c; No. 4 soft none offered; white wheat none offered.

Corn—No. 2 62½ was bid early; No. 3 at 60c; No. 2 yellow at 62½c; No. 3 yellow at 61½c.

Oats—No. 2 about 60c; No. 2 white at 42c.

Rye for August at 65¼c.

Clover seed for October $4.25; Dec. $4.30 bid.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	RECEIPTS				SHIPMENTS.			
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
N Y.	12800	23400	47,000	10,981	8129	50		
Balto.	5,134	5761	2,800	4420	4,418			
Phila.	1899	13614	10,345	644	19445	9103		
Boston	1411	1785	18,000					
Toledo	114,300	71,500	9,500	1,000				
Chicago	172,252	361,75	124,884	37,324		105,323		
Milwkee	9250	6783	15,800		200	500		
St L.	105,000	1900	9,000	3,000	59,000	500		
Detroit	13,000	1,500	14,000					
Duluth	192,5				120,0			
Minne	840,0				12500			

Freights.

Lake freight to Buffalo—Wheat, 1½c; Corn, 1½c
Erie Canal, iceling ch'ges, " 3½c " 2½c
Toledo to New York ..... " 5½c " 5 c

Lake and rail rate to New York, 7½c wheat, 5c corn; Boston, 8c wheat, 9½c corn; Philadelphia, 6c wheat, 6c corn; Baltimore, 6c wheat, 5½c corn.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 15.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening quiet; maize, nothing offering. Wheat and maize cargoes on passage and for shipment, quiet.

MARK LANE.—Wheat at opening quieter; maize quiet; No 1 Cala wheat just shipped or promptly to be shipped, 41s 6d; No 1 Cala wheat nearly due 41s. English country mark is slow.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market quiet and steady, demand poor; holders offer moderately. American mixed corn firm, demand fair. No 2 California wheat No 2 10 No 1, 8 11@8 11½d. Wheat off coast, demand poor; corn demand fair.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates $4 85½ for 60 days and $4 87½ for demand; actual rates $4 84½@4 85 for 60 days and $4 86¾@4 87 for demand.

Government steady; currency 6's $ 10 bid; 4s coupon, $1 17½ bid; 4½'s do $1 00¾ bid.

The stock market was excessively dull this morning, 39,400 shares being sold by noon. The opening prices were generally fractionally higher in sympathy with higher prices in London. The little trading done was in St. Paul, Atchison, Chi Gas, L & N, and Richmond & West Point. The tone continued firm throughout the morning, and prices at noon were generally ⅛@¼ per cent higher. There was absolutely no feature to the dealings and at this hour the market is dull.

U. S. YARDS, July 15.—Cattle—Receipts 16,000; weak. Hogs—Receipts 18,000, very active and strong; 10@20c higher. Heavy 4 95@5 40; mixed and medium 4 90@5 40; light 4 80@5 35. Sheep—Receipts 10,000; steady.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Spot cotton steady; middling up ands 8¾. Futures dull; August 7 93, September 8 07, October 8 18.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Opening: Wheat—September, 88¾c. Corn—September, 52¾c. Oats—July, 35½c; September, 28¾c. Pork—July, 9 10 40; September, 10 00. Lard—July, 6 27½; September, 6 45. Ribs—July, 5 85; September, 6 07½.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Flour quiet: Minnesota extra, $3 80@3 50; city mill extra, $3 00@5 10 for West Indies; fine, $3 25@3 90; superfine, $3 65@4 25. Wheat opened steady at ½c decline and fell ¾c more before noon, at which hour the market was decidedly weak; No 2 red winter, cash, 94½c; July, 95½c; August, 94½c; September, 94½c. October, 95c. Corn opened strong and 1¼c higher, but subsequently weakened and fell ¾c by noon; No 2 mixed cash, 73½c; July, 65¾; August, 65½c; September, 61c; October, 59¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 mixed, cash, 53c; August, 35¼c; September, 33½. Rye and barley nominal. Pork dull; new mess, $11 75@12 25. Lard quiet; September, $6 09; October, 6 17. Molasses firm. Turpentine dull and easy at 37@37½c. Rosin quiet; strained to good, $1 37½@1 42½. Petroleum nominal. Freights quiet. Butter weak. Cheese fairly active and strong. Eggs easier; western fresh, 17@17½c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined, in good demand and firm; cutloaf and crushed, 5¾c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; mould A, 4¾c. Tallow dull; p ime city, 4¾c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 19¾c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@30c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, 12 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $8 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $13 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 13 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8¼c; 50 lb tins kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7¾c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 8c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, @9c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23 per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 22@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 15@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@29c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—00@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.
Cherries—$2 00 per bu.
Raspberries—$3 00@3 50 per bu.
Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.
Watermelons—18@30c.
Blueberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.
Celery—5@20c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $3 75@3 00 per bbl; new rose, 1 35; peerless, 1 50. Cabbage home grown, $1 75 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 50 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 40c per dozen. New beets, 25c per dozen. Peas, 75c@1 00 for one grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@3 25 per crate. String beans, green, $1 75; wax, $2 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do, $13 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

Flour—Spring patent, $3 50; spring family $3 25; winter patent, $3 50@3 50; fancy, $3 25@3 50 winter family, $3 25@3 50; extra, $2 75@3 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl. Michigan, on track, 70c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c per lb; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young Americas, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11¾@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $18 00@23 00; No. 1 shore, $16 00@17 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25; lake herring, $3 25@3 50; Yound Americas, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11¾@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6½c; water white 150 headlight, 8½c; lard oil, 55@58c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3½c per lb; do screened, 3½@3¾c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19½c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20¼c; fair, 20¾@21c; prime, 21¼c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 23@25c; Cancas, 24@24½c; Java, 24½@29c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 5¼c; granulated, 4¾c; confectioner's A, 4¾c; mould A, 4¾c; off A, 4 5-16c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3¾@3¾c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 28@28c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@30c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@6½c per pound; Japan, 6¾@6¾c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

STEAMER PONTIAC SUNK.

Disastrous Collision at the Soo Yesterday.

A Misunderstanding of Signals Said to be the Cause—Trial Trip of the New Whaleback Steamer —General and Local Marine.

Special marine weather bulletin, compiled from the war department weather map. Observations taken at 8 a. m.:

Port.	Bar.	Tem.	Wind. Dir.	Vel.	State of Weather.
Oswego	29.82	70	W	12	cloudy
Buffalo	29.84	68	SW	14	clear
Cleveland	29.94	70	W	14	clear
Toledo	29.98	64	W	8	cloudy
Port Huron	30.02	62	SW	8	cloudy
Alpena	29.82	58	W	12	cloudy
Green Bay	30.04	60	NW	10	clear
Milwaukee	30.04	60	NW	12	clear
Grand Haven	29.96	58	NW	12	cloudy
Chicago	30.02	60	NW	18	clear
Sault Ste. Marie	29.88	56	N	8	cloudy
Marquette	29.92	64	W	6	clear
Duluth	30.02	66	NW	12	clear

Lake region forecast: For Western New York and Ohio—showers; fair to-morrow in Ohio; slightly cooler; winds becoming northwest.

For Indiana and lower Michigan—Fair to-night; stadionary temperature, except slightly cooler at Indianapolis; winds north west.

For upper Michigan—Fair to-night; slightly warmer; winds becoming southwest.

For Wisconsin—Fair; slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in extreme south; winds becoming southwest.

For Illinois—Generally fair, except light showers in extreme south portion; warmer and fair to-morrow; northwest winds.

The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 15.—The Cleveland Iron Mining company's steel steamer Pontiac with 2,240 gross tons of iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland, left the canal yesterda morning at 9:30. At Wilson's Bend, seven miles down the river, the Canadian Pacific railway steamship Athabasca was met coming up. As so frequently occurs, there was a misunderstanding of signals, the result being a disastrous collision.

The Athabasca struck the Pontiac on the port bow with tremendous force, cutting her through nearly to amidships, causing the Pontiac to fill and sink in less than two minutes. Everything forward of the Pontiac's pilot-house, including bridge, and pilot-house, was smashed. A large portion of the Pontiac's upper works were lodged on the Athabasca's forward deck, and were in that position when she reached here.

N. H. Rose, the wheelsman on the Pontiac had both legs broken and is otherwise severely injured. The Athabasca's bows are badly damaged, but she is not leaking and will continue on her trip to Port Arthur. One lady passenger on the Athabasca was somewhat injured by being thrown to the deck.

Both steamers struck stem on. The Athabasca will go here with nearly the entire hurricane deck and chains and anchors of the Pontiac on her deck. The Pontiac was sunk in thirty feet of water and is badly damaged, her bow being all stove in. Athabasca's stem was bent and her forward deck damaged. The captain and crew of the Pontiac was here.

Vessels have no difficulty in passing on either side of the sunken Pontiac. The Athabasca proceeded on her way to Point Arthur to-night.

Neither captain will answer any questions refer n to the collision. From inquiry among the crews of both it appears that both crafts were under one-whistle bisss. The Athabasca had just passed the steambarge Tice and tow at full speed and the collision occurred in full sight of the latter. Statements of the passengers and crew of the Athabasca confict.

Local pilots and vessel men think it queer that, with both vessels going under one-whistle signals the Pontiac could be struck on the port bow, unless the Athaba-ca shifted her course or cross whistled. The position of the Pontiac as she lies sunk with a partly ported wheel shows the trend of her course. A tug has gone to make a thorough examination of her condition.

It will cost a large sum to raise the steamer. She is cut clear back to the upper forward gangway. The Pontiac was built at Cleveland in 1888. is owned by the Cleveland Iron Mining company, is valued at $200,000, and is understood to be insured against collisions.

A Trial Trip.

WEST SUPERIOR, July 15.—The new whaleback steamer A. D. Thompson made a successful trial trip yesterday. Her machinery worked like a charm. She is loading wheat for Buffalo. It is learned that the Silver Creek and Morris Coal company will remove their wholesale department from St. Paul to West Superior. The company's business amounts to upwards of $1,000,000 a year.

Snags.

The propeller John Oakes and the schooner B W Parker are at the Hocking docks loading coal for the head of Lake Superior.

The steam yacht Say When left port this morning.

The steam yacht Sigma is nearly fitted out, and is taking furniture aboard to-day.

The schooner Iron City is loading coal at the Ohio Central.

The barge Nicholson and the whaleback III. arrived at the Ohio Central docks to-day with ore.

The schooner Rounds is loading wheat at the D. & M. elevator B to-day.

The schooner Seaton, coal laden, left yesterday.

The steamer Germania with the Case, Wydotte and Irish, left yesterday.

The steamer Ida M. Torrent, loaded with coal, left yesterday.

The lighthouse steamer Haze was in port yesterday.

Died From His Injuries.

ROCHESTER, N Y, July 15.—Phillip Peterson, the canal boat captain who was injured by the explosion of the kasometer on Canal street last night, died of his injuries shortly after midnight. Michael Stapleton, the night watchman of the works, is supposed to have been buried in the ruins.

Ocean Marine.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived—Suevia, from Hamburg; Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—Arrived—Wyoming, from New York.

WHAT THINK YOU OF HIM

Was Young Molloy Playing a Game of Sham?

Interesting Developments in His Case.

His Peculiar Conduct is Charged to the Fact That His Brain Was Affected by His First Experience.

NEW YORK, July 15.—What shall we think of David now, the gentle David Molloy, the young Fort Hamilton prince of wonders, who was stricken deaf a nd dumb a month or so ago over his first glass of beer, befogged by evil men (both beer and boy) and robbed of $144 in cash and $100 in checks by naughty hoodlums of the Chinese quarter?

It was not deaf nor dumb that David was struck on Sunday night in consequence of Bay Ridge drinks, but it might be said with something more than moiety of truth that he was stricken blind. It was a blindness exceedingly temporary—the common kind—and it was accompanied with voice enough for the Comanches on the warpath and a weird Messiah dance which shook South Brooklyn to the core. Young Molloy was drunk—terribly drunk—and it took more glasses of beer than one to make him so.

Sixty-fifth street on the city line was the scene of this new revelation in the Molloy book of wonders. It was a some what shady establishment of social and ephemeral resort kept by one Carlisle. So great an impression did it make on the moral ear of New Utrecht that about 11 o'clock on Sunday night two officers of the town broke in and took the resonant youth by the ear.

They did not hold it very long, for young Molloy swung round his terrible left and Officer Holland sprawled on the floor. He circled the air with his right and Officer Peddin went smack against the door. Then he danced up and down with renewed frenzy and invited all New Utrecht to come on or do the other thing. Sunday night furnishes some pretty pyrotechnical cases along the city line, but David was the boss pinwheel of the lot.

The officers threw themselves upon him and sought to master him, but they had a terrible tussle, for young Molloy fought like a maduan. His clothing was torn and his face and hands badly scratched. It seemed for a time as if more help would be needed to overcome him.

It was close on midnight when he was got home, and there he was so violent that Mr. Molloy, Sr., finally begged the officers to take him to the Town Hall and lock him in a cell. He did not dare to try and keep him in his own house, for he believed the boy to be demented. So the youngster was locked up, and for the remainder of the night he made things very noisy in the Town Hall.

It was not until last evening that he was sober enough to be taken into court. He came unkempt and bloody, but shamefaced and doncerned. He seemed to realize his disgrace, but when asked what he had to say he stammered and seemed to have difficulty in finding words to answer. There was a big crowd of villagers present who shook their heads and whispered together that all was not right with David, and his pale faced father, who was present, seemed to think so, too.

There was an anxious colloquy between the latter and Justice Church. To the surprise of many the father asked to have the boy remanded for further examination, and the ex Comanche was sent back to his cell. It is likely that he will be examined by physicians this morning with reference to his sanity.

I saw the afflicted father last evening at his pleasant home on Fourth avenue, corner of E ghty-seventh street, Bay Ridge. he was affected almost to tears by Davie's behavior, but he seemed to think that the boy was not altogether responsible for his conduct.

"He has not been at all like himself since he was attacked by the hoodlums on Pell street," said Mr. Molloy. "He has never since been right in the head. I think that he must have received a blow there and that is what effected his powers of speech."

"Then you still think that he was really stricken temporarily dumb?" I said.

"Yes, sir; I do. Why he did not recover his speech until about ten days ago, and ever since then there has seemed to be an impediment in his speech. The neighbors are very kind and sympathetic, and many who have spoken with me agree with my ideas upon the subject. It was at my request that he was locked up when the officers, acting under orders from Mr. White, the head of the New Utrecht police brought him home last night. He was bound to go out again, and he would not listen either to the voice of reason or of love."

Some of Mr. Molloy's neighbors said that they thought his theory correct, and that David was not a wilful or vicious boy naturally. They thought he had been hit on the head with a sandbag, and that it had struck that portion of the brain which controlled his organs of speech and hearing. This would explain the impediment in his speech which has been quite noticeable of late.

Young Molloy himself could offer no explanation of his Sunday evening's outbreak. He began drinking on Saturday afternoon, but new nothing of Carlysle's dive, and was totally obvious of his fre zied condition there.

There is a strong feeling in the neighborhood against this place, which bears a most unsavory reputation, and the law and order league has decided to take steps looking to the surrender of its license. It is run by John Carlysle and a Mrs. King, the latter of whom was run out of Fort Hamilton, which is not the most straightlaced community in the world. Mrs. King is said to have been the successor of the late "Red" Leary, murderer and crook, and one time partner of "The" Allen, the famous Bleecker street invalid.

FISHERMEN ARE DESTITUTE

Closing of the Newfoundland Lobster Factories.

An Edict of Starvation Issued to Hundreds of People Who Earn Their Living on the Sea.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY, July 15.—There will be great destitution along the coast of Newfoundland this season.

Sir Baldwin Walker's proclamation closing the British lobster factories is practically an edict of starvation to hundreds of people, and unless the people of Halifax and other parts of Canada organize a relief fund the suffering will be awful.

The scattered people of the west coast are absolutely dependent upon the fisheries. A most important question to them is, will the British government compensate the people whom they prohibit from making a living?

These sixty factories are closed down by the British war ships at the demand of French naval officers without any regard to their interference with French factories or fisheries.

The French admiral does not claim that a single one of these factories interferes with his people, but says that they are in violation of the modus vivendi, and must, therefore, close down without any regard to the effect upon the helpless people of the coast.

Serious Wreck.

BINGHAMTON, N Y, July 15.—A serious freight wreck occurred on the Erie last night at Sparrow Bush, eight miles west of Port Jervis. The wreck was a very bad one, as both tracks were completely blocked. It is reported that two brakemen were killed and several other employes were dangerously injured.

THE DOG WAS KILLED.

A Black-and-Tan Creates Consternation in a Printing Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—A black-and-tan dog supposed to be mad, ran into the printing establishment of the Allison company, and d dire fu consequences resulted.

The female employes mounted the cases, and amid hysterical screams and frantic gestures slugged the dog with type quads, column rules, old cuts and "sticks." The animal kept running about the room trying in vain to snap the dangling dresses of the girls who could not secure standing places on the cases.

The employes finally secured revolvers and, perching themselves upon the imposing stones, they fired upon the dog and eventually succeeded in killing him. When the excitement subsided the office looked as if a cyclone had passed through it.

Bucket Shops Give Up.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Western Grain and Stock Exchange, the last survivor of the St. Louis bucket shops, announced this morning that it will close business, and will settle all deals not previously closed by the closing of the markets next Saturday. The exchange was organized about three months ago and has been under the management of Arthur A. Wiseman, who said the exchange had in no sense failed, but the business had become unprofitable and the company had decided to retire.

SHIELDED HER BETRAYER.

Evidence of the Stability of a Woman's Love.

Lena Burrows Goes to Her Grave Without Revealing the Person Who Caused Her Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The sufferings of pretty Lena Burrows, the 19-year-old victim of malpractice, who has hovered between life and death in the German hospital in Newark for a week, came to an end yesterday morning. She died surrounded by the hospital attendants and her parents, without revealing the name of her betrayer.

Some hint, however, that astonishing revelations will be made at the inquest, and that some of the witnesses that will be examined know more about the case than unfortunate Lena suspected.

Lena's parents lived in Boston, and she lived there until last year, when she came to Newark in search of employment. She found a place as saleswoman in a store on Broad street and boarded with a Mrs. Owens at No. 83 Bank street. She was a general favorite with her employers and all who knew her. On June 27 she was at work up to noon, and in the noon hour she went to No. 22 Academy street to consult a clairvoyant, who called herself Jennie Demure. This woman quickly understood that the girl was in trouble and proposed to her that she should place herself in the hands of a friend of hers.

Lena consented, and Miss Demure went with her to the house of Mrs. Frederika Eckert, at No. 5 Tichenor lane, The treatment she received there, it is alleged, resulted in her death.

Mrs. Eckert and Miss Demure were arrested and comitted to the county jail without bail. The latter admitted the truth of the story as told above, and said she frequently brought girls to Mrs. Eckert.

Mrs. Eckert has only denied part of the allegations made against her.

I saw County Physician Wrightson last night, but he declined to tell me the result of the post-mortem examination.

"I can say nothing at present," he said, "but at the coroner's inquest, the date of which has not yet been decided, the whole matter will come out."

The county detectives and others who are working on the case would only say that sensational developments might be looked for.

TO RAID THE INDIANS.

A Navajo Chief Brought Into Flagstaff.

Citizens Organizing and Securing Arms to Put Down What Now Looks Like War.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz, July 15.—Sheriff Francis arrived here at 8 o'clock last night, having with him the Navajo chief who was leading the band in their raid on the cattle men.

The sheriff states that he has grave fears for the safety of his posse, who are surrounded by the Indians 30 miles from here.

He has asked all citizens to organize immediately, and to start at once to their assistance.

All the horses and firearms in this city have been secured by Company C, who will go as citizens, beside 30 volunteers, will go within one hour.

The sheriff secured the chief while he was quietly riding on his pony a short distance from his band, and made a hasty retreat, leaving his possee.

United States Marshal Brown has telegranhed to Fort Whipple for assistance.

Marshal Brown says that the Indians are in a terrible rage at the arrest of their leader, and that they will in all probabilities come to this place and endeavor to rescue their chief.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY LINE.

People Who Would Like to Have It Marked.

Many Citizens are at a Loss to Know Whether to Cheer for Harrison or Diaz.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 15.—The daily El Mensajero, the principal newspaper of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in a recent issue, which arrived yesterday, makes complaint concerning the lack of some visible markings at intervals frequent enough to indicate the exact boundary line between that country and the United States, as follows:

"Every day the danger becomes more evident of deferring longer the adjustment of the border line between the United States and Mexico.

"From El Paso, Texas, west, the line is merely imaginary, being marked at very long distances only. In many places the border posts are 90 miles distant from each other, and many inhabitants of the frontier do not know whether they live in the United States or in Mexico.

"It has frequently happened that A merican miners have claimed mines in Mexican territory, believing them to be in their own country, and an odd case is cited of a Mexican customs officer who, for several years, collected duties on United States territory.

"In 1882 the congress of the United States passed a law by virtue of which the boundary line was to be marked out, and Captain Thomas W. Symons, with a corps of engineers, accomplished this task. His notes, taken on the spot, were approved by both governments. His plan was to place marking stones along the entire line in such a manner that everywhere there would be one in sight. This was to be done to avoid complications which might arise from the uncertainty which now exists as to the location of the line.

"On behalf of the Mexican government we must say that it has always been ready to vote its own share of the expense necessary to carry on the work of marking with exactness the boundary line."

Spurgeon's Condition.

LONDON, July 15.—Rev. Charles U. Spurgeon has again suffered a relapse, and is in a very critical condition.

RICHARDSON STILL FREE.

The Cave Digger May Yet be Run Down.

Two Detectives are Leading the Hunt for the Man.

While He Is to be Captured Alive or Killed, There are Many People Who Believe Neither Will Happen.

NEW YORK, July 15.—"Tom" Richardson, the picturesque, cave digging, wife threatening bandit of Long Island, is still at large, but the indications now are that within 24 hours he will either be dead or in custody.

Early Monday morning the searching party who, for 48 hours, had been waiting near Richardson's caves for the outlaw's return, gave up the campaign and returned to town. Richardson had upset their calculations and had manoeuvered so as to render the cave watchers supremely ridiculous, circling around them, appearing at Islip, Bay Shore, Bentwood and half a dozen other places with all the freedom and sangfroid of a perfectly good citizen.

Islip's man hunters returned crestfallen, very ready to admit that their expedition had been badly managed.

"Tom" Richardson is evidently aware of the abandonment of the hunt. Desiring to celebrate the event in a properly audacious manner, he appeared at half a dozen places on the edge of the swamp woods, in proof of the fact that he was still there, and as determined as ever to murder his wife and Squire Waller, her father.

But there is a surprise in store for "Tom" which promises to put an abrupt end to his criminal career.

Realizing finally that they were making a laughable botch of the attempt to capture Richardson, some of the leading citizens put their heads and contributions together and sent post haste to New York for a brace of good detectives. The response was prompt. The detectives were last night preparing for a big hunt which is practically certain to result in Richardson's capture.

Mr. Newcomb, who will be remembered for his clever work in connection with the "Florence Birch" mystery in Islip, is in charge of the case. Picked men will constitute the new party, with orders to shoot on sight.

None of the leaders will divulge the details of the proposed campaign beyond the fact that no foot of "Saxony Swamp," within which Richardson somewhere lurks, will be left unsearched. There is no question of the business-like character of this effort to capture the redoubtable "Tom," but it is thought by many that one fatal mistake has been made by its organizers in holding their conferences in the Orwaca house, a hotel at this place, where Hawkins, the brother-in-law of the outlaw, is the bartender.

Messrs. Winfield Veisor, N. Clark, Joseph Marvin and Frank Bucebeck were largely instrumental in bringing the detectives upon the scene. The last named gentleman is the proprietor of the Orwaca house, where all the plans for the hunt have been talked over and decided upon.

Fannie Richardson, "Tom's" youngest sister, who, as told in yesterday's Herald, is suspected of being in constant communication with the outlaw, lives with the Hawkins family, and it is feared has already given Richardson brother in formation of the new and formidable movement to be made against him. Tois fear led to a careful watch upon the Hawkins homestead last night.

It resulted in nothing, however, beyond the establishment of the fact that if the awful "Tom" ever does appear some of sprinting records will probably be beaten.

Fifteen men, heavily armed, crouched behind fences and tree stumps around the modest home of Barkeeper Hawkins at 10 o'clock last night. For an hour all went well, but at sharp 11 o'clock Special Deputy Sheriff Dufour, thinking to improve his position for close observation, crept in through the gateway of an adjoining yard. The deputy had almost successfully accomplished the delicate manuver when the trigger of his rifle came in sharp contact with the gate post and the gun was discharged. The effect of the shot upon the other watchers was electrical, and within two seconds 14 rifle laden forms were wildly flying from the Hawkins homestead. The posse was reassembled with great difficulty. This incident illustrates the strong hold which fear of "Tom" Richardson has taken upon the people of the place.

A deputy sheriff said to me yesterday: "I firmly believe that Tom' could walk unmolested through the principal streets of this town, so well are his determined nature and clever fighting powers known and feared by every one here."

But the hunt now commencing against him is headed by men who are skilled in man trapp ng and know enough about "Tom" to feel the necessity of wiping him out of existence on sight.

Justice Waller, the renegade's father-in-law, still keeps guard over his home, while his daughter, whose life is threatened by her outlaw husband, sits in an upper room afraid to approach a window or expose herself for an instant outside the sheltering walls.

The justice will make one of the new expedition after Richardson. Bloodhounds will probably not be used in running Richardson down, as no article of wearing apparel belonging to the outlaw can be found from which to give the dogs the scent.

Public notices were posted yesterday in conspicuous places about town announcing that an additional reward of $500 had been offered by the Bay Shore bank for the arrest of Richardson. It is said that the officers of the bank recently learned that Richardson had arranged a plot to rob the Bay Shore bank.

TO PURCHASE PIPE.

The Natural Gas Trustees Order Fifty Miles of Tubing.

At a special meeting of the natural gas trustees held this morning with Messrs. Brown, Jones and Greene present, the recommendation of the committee on city plant, relative to the purchase of fifty miles of pipe, was adopted, and the contract awarded as published in the BEE on Saturday.

The contract for a thousand mixers, new style, was also awarded.

ENDED HIS CAREER.

Judge James A. Warder Commits Suicide.

The Slayer of S. M. Fuggette at Chattanooga Blows His Brains Out This Morning.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 15.—Judge James A. Warder, who shot and killed his son-in-law, S. M. Fuggette, and dangerously wounded his daughter, Mrs. Fuggette, while she was trying to save her husband's life, on January 18 last, shot himself in the right ear early this morning at the stone cottage on Lookout Mountain. He survived until 1:45 o'clock this morning.

Judge Warder was the district attorney of this city at the time of the murder, which was the most appalling tragedy known in this state. Intense grief and remorse gradually unsettled his mind until he became but a shadow of his former self.

Judge Swan will preside in the United States district court for the hearing of such cases as may come before him.

A PLEASANT TIME

Being Arranged by Charles Sumner Lodge K. of P.

Friday evening will occur the public installation of officers and entertainment to be given by Charles Sumner Lodge K. of P., at Pythian castle. A large number of ladies and gentlemen have been invited. The occasion promises to be a most pleasant one. The following program will be presented:

Selection by Uhl Brothers' Orchestra.
Installation of Past Chancellor and Chancellor Commander.
Tenor Solo—"My Queen"—Blumenthal—Mr. George Colton.
Installation of Vice President.
Soprano Solo—Selected—Mrs. George Hook.
Installation of Prelate.
Baritone Solo—"Sally in Our Alley"—Carey—Mr. C. L. Lewis.
Installation of Master-at-Arms and Inner and Outer Guards.
Selection by Uhl Brothers' Orchestra.
Address by District Deputy Grand Chancellor James ustin, jr.
Address by Chancellor Commander Karl A. Flickinger.
Quartet—"Good Night, Beloved"—Mesdames Hook and Miller

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 30 cents, three times 40 cents, and four times 50 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: One Week, Three times, 50 cts. Two weeks, 75 cts.

WANTED—Good blacksmith and floorman at J. A. Gessner, Vine street. 31p

CUTTER WANTED—Are you a cutter? If so do you use the A D Rude New Method of cutting? 15jy4

BARBER—Wanted, young barber or a boy who has had some experience. Call at 822 Cherry st. 15jy2p

GENTLEMAN OR LADY canvasser wanted for Toledo. Good pay for right person. Also want canvasser in each county of state. Address box 772. Painesville, O. 3tp

WANTED—Boy at Taft's dental room, 237 Summit street. 2tp

A FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKER wanted to go 50 miles from city; good prices and steady work; fine chance for married man who wants to make money. Apply Friday between 11 a m and 2 p m at Eggeman, Duguid & Co's trunk store, 159 Summit.

WANTED—A first-class bartender and dining room boy at 422 Monroe st. 14jy2p

WANTED—A good reliable grocery clerk App y at 676 East Lafayette st 16jy2p

WANTED—For the United States army able bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits Appy at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary 4750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582, Chicago. 27jnetf

WANTED—Canvassers and salesmen. call at 127 Superior st, from 6 to 8, this evening. 14jy2p

CUTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—Over 1,700 have adopted the A D Rude new method; numbers of them are leading cutters of this continent; others are on the way to fame and fortune. Taught at Cleveland Cutting School. je17toj11

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general housework 3 miles in the country. Call for J R Straight, Walter Brown's on Summit st. 15jy2p

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, a girl for general housework; a steady place for a good girl; no children. Address 2122 Warren st. 15jy4p

WANTED—Three first-class dining room girls at once; will pay $6 per week. Founta n hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 15jy3 0 p

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in family of three; reference required. Apply immediately at 2210 Jefferson st. 15jy2p

WANTED—A good strong girl, immediately; family of three; 812 Washington st 14jy5p

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 21 Irving St. 2tjly

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 932 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman to work in a hotel; no boarders. Call or address Maumee House, Maumee, O. 8maytf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brick hotel in Antwerp, O; doing good business; will sell house, both and all furniture for $3,500 on time payments; great bargain. Address G B St John, care Bee. 15jy5

FARM FOR SALE—A very fine piece of land about 8 miles from Toledo, 1¼ miles from Curtice, O; about 100 acres, on a good main road near Crain Creek. The land is very well adopted to a large grape and peach orchard, and almost anything else; 5½ acres of grapes already on it. To be sold very reasonably, on payments to be sold in one, two or four pieces as desired Also a very good soil for pears, cherries and apples Address Adolph Leitz, Toledo, O., who as also some very good cheap lots for sale near Grand street, where there will be soon a stone road and street car, and car shops will be built this fall. Payments easy. 15jy4tp

FOR SALE—Bay mare 4 years old, weight about 1,200. Enquire 324 Summit street, upstairs. 3tp

PIANO—For sale, cheap, one 7-octave upright piano, seven octave, good condition. Apply at 448 12th st. 14jy3p

FOR SALE—Two Jersey cows and heifer six months old. Inquire 2217 Jefferson st, Toledo, O. 14fsp

FOR SALE—Two extra good cows; one grade Jersey, one thoroughbred; can be seen 7 to 8 a m and 6 to 7 p m, at 1045 Warren st. 14jy6p

MEDICAL WORKS—For sale standard medical works; just the thing for a student. Address C 19, Bee office. 14jy3

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale with frontage to suit; look them over.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are beautiful lots with beautiful surroundings.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are all of good depth, alley in rear.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale for fine residences, at reasonable price.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have city water and sewerage complete.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have natural and illuminating gas in the main.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have stone sidewalks laid and shade trees growing.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have two lines of street cars convenient.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are but fifteen minutes street car ride from postoffice.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are located in a rapidly growing portion of the city.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have streets broad and nicely graded.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well built up, more residences soon to follow.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have beautiful grounds and lawns
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are surrounded by strictly first class residences
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have had everything completed to make them attractive.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well located between Collingwood ave & Cherry st.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE considering all vantages are very cheap.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer special inducements to home-seekers.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are offered at 20 per cent discount until September 1
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially attractive for fine homes.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE lay high and dry in healthful neighborhood.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have title perfect abstract furnished with each lot sold.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer excellent inducements to investors.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially cheap to parties wishing to build.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are worthy of your consideration for homes or investment.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are among the most desirable of the 7th ward.
Irving B Hiett & Co

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are now cheap; values will surely increase
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE should be purchased now if you think of buying.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are at 20 per cent discount to those intending to build soon.
Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are very cheap for every one. Get our prices
Irving B Hiett & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES—For sale, nice clean stock factory and farm trade; splendid chance to buy a general stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; good reason for selling. Address E S Kahl, West Park, Findlay, O. 1jly5p

HORSES—For sale two good work horses; also wide tire wagon and double harness; will sell together or separate to suit purchaser. Inquire at 116 Broadway. 9 yrp

PORTABLE ENGINE—For sale; 19 horse-power, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply to Tim Leroux, cor Cherry and Summit sts. 8jy2w

PROPERTY—For sale: house and lot on Starbridge ave, $1,300; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 75 ft on College wood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 50 ft on Rockwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 3d ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,800 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell 16 Produce Exchange 28augtf

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 915 Adams street. 21mar4

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building; one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea
Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16jn6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICNIC—Thousands of people are saying that Presque Isle is the favorite place for picnics. The lovely shade, the charming tree concerts, healthful lake breezes, boating, bathing, etc., all lend to the beauty of the spot; 20 cents pays for all; reduced rates for sunday schools. 15jy6

WANTED—To exchange, new two story 9 room house and lot, 3 blocks from High school, Bowling Green, O, for residence in Toledo; Auburndale preferred. Address E A Miller, 1101 Adams st, Toledo 7jy6p

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jylmp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance company; 43 years' experience and $1,654,239,50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 423 Adams st. 28jne1m

NOTICE—New line of carpets just received at Thompson's East Toledo furniture store, 169 Bridge st. 17jelm

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31jnly

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 25 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan1 2tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 321. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 2may1y

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—Situation by a practical wood working machine hand; sober and industrious and good reference. Address C, 23, Bee office. 3t

WANTED—By middle-aged lady, work. Address C 22, Bee office 14jy3

WANTED—A middle-aged widow lady would like housekeeping in a respectable family. 2016 Walnut st. 14jy3

WANTED—Dressmaking in private families by the day, by an experienced dressmaker. Address C 21, Bee office. 14jy3

WANTED—Situation, by stenographer and typewriter; can give best of references. Miss N M O, 1959 Niagara st. 14jy3

WANTED—Situation, office work of any kind, by an intelligent young man of 20; best of references. Address F B, 585 South st. 14jy3

JEWELER—Wanted, position as jeweler; 16 years' experience; have my own tools. Address Box 293, Columbus Grove, O. 14jy3

ERRAND BOY—Boy, 15 years old, wants situation as errand boy or any kind of work. Address Albert Schwein, Auburndale, O. 14jy3

OFFICE CLEANING—Wanted to do office cleaning, can give reference. Address F Danne, Toledo, O 14july3

WANTED—Situation to clean office or rooms. Address C 18, Bee office. 13july3

WANTED—Work for a good boy, can come well recommended. Address C 17, Bee office. 13jul8

WANTED AGENTS.

WE offer agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell a sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $80; you can too. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No 365-371, Clark St., Cincinnati, O. 27jne-s&sat-3mo

WANTED—Our agents make 200 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want county and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $200 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $500; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to any territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 11jy3m

PATENTEES want energetic agent for Toledo to handle valuable household invention; required in every house; territory free to responsible men who will employ canvassers and push; no money needed; but security required; also agents for other localities. Buckeye Mfg Co, Detroit, Mich. 10jy6

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods piano, horses, wagons, etc, without removal; partial payments received reducing cost proportionally; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16maytf

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages of all kinds. Merrell & Randell, 342 Madison st. 11jnely

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 reward will be given to the person who will find the following described property. A gray horse, 12 years old, weighs about 1,200 pound, short mane, a small collar boil on right shoulder, shod forward, well built. Also, stolen at the same place, a light, half-spring, low-wheel wagon; main leaf of front spring broken in middle, and a lot of carpenter and other tools with the initials J. H. S. on them. J. H. Schissler, Genoa, O 6jp

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 1,000 population, hotel furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 403 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy3p

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Flat No 86, Jefferson st, cor Ontario; two floors, main and second, six rooms and bath; especially suited for physician's residence and office; $30. Also flat No 48 Ontario st; Norris flats; English basement, six rooms and bath; $22. Apply to E. J. Scott, Home Madison 6jly

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

HOUSE—For rent, a brand new brick house, ready for occupancy in two weeks; all modern improvements; rent $35 a month. Inquire Thomas Calkins, 118 Illinois st. 13julyl0p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

FOR RENT ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates, with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario st, between Monroe and Washington. 14jy5p

ROOMS FOR RENT Inquire at Weber's shoe store 837 Summit st. 14jy5p

FOR RENT—Three large, nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; five minutes' walk from Union depot, one block from either Broadway or Clair street car lines; also suite of rooms on first floor. Inquire 508 Oliver st. 14julyl0p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 33 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jylm

FOR SALE—HOTEL

HOTEL—For sale hotel in neighboring town, thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements, recently built and has 30 well ventilated rooms; doing good business and can furnish satisfactory reason for selling. Address C 15, Bee office. 11jy6

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Two gold pins (pansies) connected with a chain. Finder will receive reward by returning to Lasalle & Koch 15jysp

DIED

MERRILL—At 8 o'clock this morning, Frank W. Merrill, aged 21 years 11 months.

Funeral from residence, 2135 Franklin avenue, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

CITY NEWS.

Wedding presents at M. Judd's.

A graduate optician at M. Judd's.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

Judd's stock of diamonds is largest.

The Toledo republican club met last night.

The Crescent Livery Co's drag is just the thing for an outing party.

Collars 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, shirts 10 cents at the Toledo Laundry Co.

Leraux's Cider Vinegar never fails for pickling. Hoigrief & Feilbach sell it.

The receipts of The Toledo Loan Co. were nearly $10,000 last night.

Show your friends about the city in a carriage or surrey from the Crescent Livery Co.

Detroit—$1.00 round trip, Tuesday next July 21. Train leaves 8:30 city time, M. C. R. R. Return leaves Detroit at 8 p. m.

The Buckeye paints and varnishes are honestly made goods and are the product of Toledo industry.

Special prices in diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware at B. H. Broer's, 605 S. St. Clair street.

B. A. McMahon, a saloonkeeper at 614 Monroe street, reports that his till was tapped yesterday afternoon for $4.

Boil in salt water 15 minutes, pour off water, add cold or hot milk, season to suit taste, then serve. The above is the receipt for golden egg milk noodle soup, the finest dish on earth, and it only costs you five cents per meal. Get a one pound carton at once from your grocer.

The Albany Street M. E. Sunday school will picnic to-morrow in the grove, corner of Summit avenue and Ohio street.

The first Isabella Circle of Toledo meets in monthly session next Monday afternoon, 20th, at 3 o'clock, with Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.

In police court this morning the case of Frank Bray v John Fuller for assault and battery was continued until to-morrow morning.

The members of St. Cecila society held an interesting meeting last night at Friendship hall. Three new members were initiated.

Now do get a one pound package of golden egg noodles from your grocer. Try it, and if not satisfactory we authorize your grocer to refund you your money.

A bay horse hitched to an open buggy was found last evening, at the corner of Tecumseh and Harriet streets and was taken to Baldwin's livery where the owner can call and identify.

Frank Wenzell was in police court this morning charged with stealing a pet scotch terrier dog belonging to Harry Cherry, about the 15th of April. The case was continued until to-morrow morning.

Early this morning a patrolman found in a vacant lot near East Broadway, south of Earl street, a pair of ladies' shoes, hat and parasol. They were taken to the chief's office at the police station.

The genuine editor seldom wants office, but every editor, reporter and printer wants the Smokette cigar because he gets a ten cent smoke for a nickle.

Dr. H. A. Root, 413 Superior street, reports at police headquarters that a satchel containing surgical instruments and medicine were stolen out of his office yesterday afternoon.

German Pioneer excursion to Put-in-Bay Thursday, July 16, on the City of Toledo. Fare $1; children half price. Tickets can be procured from Peter J. Mettler, Fred Puck and Fred Ritter, committee.

You don't want to do much cooking this hot weather. Get a one pound carton of golden egg noodles and make some fried noodles for dinner. Once used, always used.

Yesserday Charles Faber, George Faber and Fred Krieger were arrested by Detective Nichter on a charge of larceny for stealing a quantity of railroad iron. Their cases will come up before Judge Sala in the morning.

Fifteen minutes cooking is all that is required to make fried noodles, milk noodle soup, pudding, French stew and side dish from golden egg noodles. Packed in one pound cartons only. It's just what you want in warm weather. Your grocer has them.

Frank Simmons, an employe of the Smith Bridge Co., was arrested this morning for stealing a watermelon out of a car on the 11th of July, upon the complaint of Orin Demming, a C., H. & D. employe. The case came up this morning and for insufficient evidence produced he was discharged. Mr. Simmons is a young man of very good character, and it seems that the arrest was made under mistaken identity.

Billiousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills; 50 doses 25 cents. Samples free at druggists; by mail 25c. Miles Med. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

We are offering our old wheat flour at same price as new wheat flour for any who want it. TAYLOR'S FLOUR.

Examine the bargains offered by Lamson Bros. in the curtain department.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Pianos and Organs.

On August first we will remove to our magnificent quarters in Pythian castle. We have decided to make a special sale of pianos and organs from now until that date. This is the first times in twenty years that we have made a special sale, and our aim shall be to please customers by selling them first class, reliable instruments at remarkably low prices. We have a number of instruments that have had a little use that will be disposed of without regard to actual worth. We will keep open evenings for the remainder of the month to accommodate those who cannot call during the day.

J. W. GREENE & Co.

Tea Secrets.

Tablet tea is manufactured at Hankow, in factories belonging to Russian firms there. It is made of the finest tea dust procurable. The selection of the dust is the work of skilled experts; the cost of the dust varies from 10d a pound upwards. This dust, according to a London paper, is manufactured into tablets by steam machinery. About two ounces and a half of dust are poured into a steel mould on a steel cylinder. The dust is poured in dry without steaming and the pressure brought to bear is two tons per tablet. Great care is required in the manufacture and packing of tablet tea, and the cost is comparatively high. The tablets are wrapped first in tinfoil, then in expensive and attractive paper wrappers, and finally packed in tin-lined cases for export to Russia. The tea, it is stated, loses none of its flavor by being pressed into tablets, and, as tablet tea is only one-sixth of the bulk of leaf tea, it is more convenient for travelers, and also for importing into the remoter regions of Russia. The increase in the export of tea dust from Hankow to 726,729 pounds in 1890, from 140,933 pounds in 1889, is due to the fact that while Indian and Ceylon teas are ousting China tea from the British market, many consumers, being accustomed to the flavor of China tea, wish for it. To met this demand grocers use China tea dust to flavor the Indian tea. All the tea dust exported goes to Great Britain. Lately a new commodity has come to the Hankow market, to which the customs give the name of log tea. It is an inferior tea, with stalks packed in the shape of logs, which weigh from 8 pounds to 80 pounds each log. The tea is wrapped in the leaves of the Bambusa latifolia, and then reduced in bulk by binding round the log with lengths of split bamboo. This log tea is sent to the Chinese ports for consumption, and is packed thus from motives of economy, both of packing and of freight.

The Journey of Life.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way;" but how few reach years of maturity. One-third of all children born die before seven or eight years of age. And yet if Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children were used such would not be the case. The action of these remedies is prompt and efficacious in the various ailments for which they are intended, and their effect controlling from the first dose. His Diarrhoea Mixture, Teething Cordial, Colic Cure and Worm Elixir are standbys. Every family keeps and uses them. 25 cents.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

FROM KEY TO THRONE.

How a Telegraph Operator Became King of Segon.

A sudden favorable turn of fortune does not always alienate the lucky individual from his habitual occupations. This more or less wise saw is applicable to the case of the present king of Segon, who was put on the throne of his black kingdom by Col. Archinard, when his royal predecessor, Ahmadou, took to flight for his safety.

Mandemba, the present monarch, is a native of the country over which he at present rules, but was formerly controller of telegraphs at Senegal. Before accepting his regal state he made it a condition that his name should continue to be inscribed on the list of telegraph servitors, and that his situation of king should be considered as subservient to that of his original employment.

Mandemba must have learned, either by intuition or from acute observation, that the lot of a monarch is less certain in these days than the position of an officer in the service of the "Postes et Telegraphes," and so preferred to keep in reserve what might one day prove to be a happy issue out of all his afflictions.

He has, no doubt, constantly one eye on his throne and the other one of memory on the office of his former telegraphic exploits. Should the future bring about for Mandemba that change which is in the modern order of things, he may return to the tick-tick of his former days, with the right to add to his title of preference that of "ex-King of Segon."

Politeness in telegraph offices, although once seriously complained of by M. Guy de Maupassant, is generally the rule, even with the ordinary employes; but should Mandemba I. of Segon ever return to his Senegalian bureau, his clients may expect to be treated in right royal fashion by a man who never lost sight of business, even when promoted to the honors of an African throne.

See what Lamson Bros. offer in underwear and hosiery.

WHERE IS THEIR REFUGE?

Jews Have No Place to Rest Their Weary Bones.

Gates of European Countries Closed Against Them.

America Seems to be the Only Place Where the Knights of Collar Buttons and Suspenders Can Abide.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Bucharest stating that the government of Roumania has found itself compelled to cordon the Russian frontier to prevent the Jews expelled from Russia from overrunning the country, is freely and variously commented upon by the London papers this morning, the question underlying the argument of each journal being "where shall the expelled Jews find refuge?"

Until there was danger that the effect of the czar's edict against the Jews would be to fill the already uncomfortably crowded portions of London, with an element of which the Metropolis is already surfeited, the papers teemed with articles denouncing the inhumanity of the czar's course toward the peaceable and not offensive people, while meetings of sympathy with the unfortunates were held daily and nightly.

All this has changed since the arrival in London of several installments of what promised to be an invasion of the Jews and the outcasts are strongly advised to seek some other country than England as a refuge from persecution and oppression.

In Roumania the same course was taken with the result of leading the exiles to believe they would be welcome there. The consequence was that they crossed the Danube in great numbers and immediately proceeded to make themselves at home after a fashion that boded no good to the hard working peasant and the plodding tradesman who saw that they could not last long in competition with the ultra-frugal and excessively avaricious people who had taken up their abode among them.

This state of affairs raised an outcry which the government could not ignore and the prohibitive order just issued is the result.

It is understood that the government at Bucharest was at first disposed to tolerate the influx of Jews in spite of the popular clamor, but the anti-Semitic movement became so persistent that the authorities were fearful of the occurrence of Jew-baiting outbreaks on a scale too extensive to be controlled, unless the people were appeased by some official action.

Meanwhile the English, German, Austrian and other philantropists are holding meetings and passing resolutions favorable to providing homes for the outcasts and with singular unanimity they unhesitatingly locate these homes in America.

A telegram received from Sofia this morning says that one of the three men arrested there yesterday in connection with a plot to assassinate Premier Stambuloff has made a confession implicating in the conspiracy a number of others, including two military officers.

The culprit has also confessed that M. Stambuloff was not the only Bulgarian official whose life was sought by the conspirators, though he admits that the premier was the principal one to be killed.

The would-be assassin will not admit, however, that he and his fellow-plotters were acting in the interest or under the influence of any Russian agency, but of the falsity of this contention the government is niready in possession of abundant proof. It is expected that formal examination of the prisoner will disclose a conspiracy of vast ramifications proceeding from high quarters and implicating men hitherto totally unsuspected of disloyalty to the government of treachery to their superiors in authority.

A report was in circulation yesterday that a syndicate of British capitalists was forming with the object of reopening the Soudan, to commence on a scale hitherto believed impossible.

Careful inquiry, however, fails to disclose the names of any of the gentlemen comprising the syndicate, nor is any government official aware, as far as can be learned, that an effort has been or is being made to obtain the authority of the government necessary to carry the alleged scheme into effect.

In order to conduct the operations outlined in the reports circulated it would be absolutely essential that the projectors of the enterprise should secure a royal charter, which in view of the absolute certainty that France, backed by Russia, would energetically protest against further British incursions into the dark continent, the crown would be very unlikely to grant.

Considering the millions of pounds of British money already hopelessly lost in the sands of the Soudan, it may be assumed that few English capitalists can be found willing to engage in a scheme promising so little return for the outlay as the one suggested.

Give me a package of Dr. Story's Five Minute Headache cure. I have so much work to do, and that will cure my headache. I know it.

Reliable black silks. Remember we give a written guarantee against cracking. LAMSON BROTHERS.

The Condor.

Up among the cold white peaks of the Andes, higher than human foot has had the daring to tread, is sometimes seen a dark speck slowly circling in the clear air, the candor. Its flight is swifter than the eagle's. Nothing but the distance could have made the condor of the Andes seem small and slow of wing. Swiftly descending, strong, cruel, hungry, he fastens his horrid eye upon some luckless lamb or kid. Rarely is it able to escape or hide from its enemy; successful resistance is impossible. The candor cannot carry off its prey in its talons like the eagle, for it has not the eagle's power of grasp, and the sharpness of its claws is in time worn off on the hard rocks which are its home; so, standing upon the struggling animal with one foot the condor kills the poor thing with his powerful beak and his other foot.

Like many other greedy creatures, the condor after his dinner becomes incapable of flight, and it is only then that he can be approached with safety; but even now the hunter must be cautious and strong. A Chilian miner, who was celebrated for his great physical strength, once thought that without weapons he could capture a condor which seemed unusually stupid after his heavy meal. The man put forth all his strength, and the engagement was long and desperate, till at last the poor miner was glad to escape with his life. Exhausted, torn and bleeding, he managed to carry off a few feathers as trophies of the hardest battle he had ever fought. He thought he had left the bird mortally wounded. The other miners went in search of the body, but instead found the bird alive and erect, flapping its wings for flight.

If the condor does not reach an untimely end by violence, it is, according to all accounts, very long lived. The Indians of the Andes believes that he lives for 100 years.

The condors' homes seem just suited for birds so ugly and fierce. They build no nests, but the female selects some hollow in the barren rock that shall be large enough to shelter her from the strong winds while she is hatching her eggs. Here, in the midst of a dreadful desolation, the ugly little condors begin their cries for food, and, after they are six weeks old, begin attempting to use their wings. The parents manifest the only good traits they possess in their care for their young, feeding and training them to fly, so that in a few months they are able to hunt for themselves after the grim fashion of their elders.—St. Nicholas.

BE CAREFUL.

Be careful of your associations! Bad company is *not* better than none at all.

Be careful what you say! You can recall some things but never spoken words.

Be careful in your habits and in your dress! Neatness and good manners should be necessities.

Be careful of your diet! Proper food and drink have much to do with happiness.

Be careful of your health! Money cannot buy it—then why should you squander it?

Be specially careful at this season of the year! The air is full of poisons. Malaria is abroad. You need to exercise great care.

Be careful how you exercise this care! Remember that pure whiskey taken in water is the best way to counteract malaria poison and all diseases incident to this season.

Be careful what whiskey you use! Bear in mind that Duffy's Pure Malt has the highest standing and is the only medicinal whiskey in the market.

Be careful that no druggist deceives you into taking some cheap whiskey which may be claimed as just as good. There is no medicinal whiskey which is so good.

SPORTING.

Yesterday's Games

LEAGUE.

Cleveland	Young—10	8	3	4	7
New York	Welch— 2	7	6	2	1
Chicago	Gumbert— 4	8	2	1	3
Boston	Clarkson— 0	8	1	0	2
Cincinnati	Mullane— 1	8	2	1	0
Philadelphia	Esper— 9	13	0	2	5

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Boston	Buffington— 5	7	1	3	6
Cincinnati	Crane— 1	8	5	0	0
Baltimore	Cunningham— 3	10	6	1	1
Columbus	Dolan— 9	2	2	4	5
Athletics	Weyhing—11	17	4	1	0
Louisville	Stratton— 9	14	3	2	3
Washington	Miller— 2	5	11	0	3
St. Louis	McGill—11	7	4	2	5

Paulding Won.

PAULDING, July 15.—(Special)—A game of ball here yesterday between the Fort Wayne city league team and the Paulding Clippers resulted in a score of 2 to 11, in favor of the latter. Paulding had an easy victory, and are not afraid to tackle anything. Owen and Rupert, of the Clippers, are a splendid battery.

Rodgers v Auburndales

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

Rodgers.	Auburndales
Eliet	catcher Dexter
Snow	pitcher Kelo
McDuskey	first base Gelarde
McDuskey	second base Huffmaster
Croak	third base Roberts
Hickey	short stop Wile
McCune	left field Nole
Hearth	center field Wile
Leary	right field Smith

Among the Amateurs.

Kiley is invisible as a base ball poet.

The question is, can the Starrs play ball?

A plucky young catcher—"Skates" Russell.

Toledo Rockets beat the Hustlers 22 to nothing.

Russell's hand is improving, but not very rapidly.

The Rodgers and Starrs game Sunday will be a hot contest.

The Rockets defeated the Hustlers by the score of 22 to 0.

A club in Windsor, Ont., wants to come here and play the Starrs.

The Starrs and Maroons play a game at Presque Isle, Sunday, July 19.

When the Starrs and Auburndales come together it will be a slaughtering match.

The Oklohoma, jr, claim a game from the Young Americans 9 to 0. Manager O. B. B. C.

The Atlantics defeated the Maroons by a score of 14 to 23. Batteries—Jugey and Bates.

All the members of the Starrs are requested to meet at the usual place Friday evening at 8:30.

The Athletics would like to know why the Foxes or Speranzas do not accept their challenge.

The Olivers defeated the Armadas by the score of 12 to 2, and will challenge any club under 13 years of age.

Please correct the statement—the Speranzas did not beat the 3d boxes, but were beat by a score of 11 to 8, in a nine inning game.

The Cowboys challenge the Star juniors for a game of ball Saturday morning on the Sanaday grounds. James Cavanaugh, manager.

The Crevents and Foxes will play a game of ball on the later grounds Sunday, July 19.

The Emersons will play the Unknowns on their grounds Sunday, July 19, for a dollar or more. Manager Emersons.

The Evening Stars would like to play the Standards a game of ball July 19. If accepted answer through Thursday's BEE H Schmock, captain.

All members of the Pathfinders are requested to meet at the corner of Washington street and Tenth street to-night at 8 o'clock sharp Something very important.

The Atlantics challenge the Corn' Citys to a game of ball Sunday, July 19, on our grounds, corner of Nebraska avenue and Hoag street. Leo Boelter, manager.

We, the Comets, challenge the Ivys, Emersons, Lillies or any other club under 17 years of age for Sunday, July 18, on the St. Clair grounds. J. C. Volan, captain.

The Starrs accept the challenge of the Rodgers for Sunday, July 26, for a side. Will the manager please call at Starr's barber shop as soon as convenient and forfeit $5.

The Athletics accept the challenge of the Futures for Sunday, July 19. Game to be played on the White Iron grounds for $2.25 a side. F. Beitcher, captain and manager.

All members of the Maroon base ball club are requested to meet at their usual meeting place Thursday, July 16. Important business. Manager Maroon, Base Ball Club.

All members of the Emersons are requested to meet at the corner of Division and Illinois streets Thursday evening, July 16, at 7:30 p m. An important meeting. Manager Emersons.

The Speranza Juniors challenge any club in the city whose members are under 14 years of age, for a game of ball on the grounds corner of State and Union streets. If accepted, answer through the BEE. Manager S J B B C.

The Standards hereby challenge the Alerts or Independents for a game of ball Sunday, July 19, for a side, on the Wabash grounds. This is no bluff, it is straight goods, we mean what we say, if you have any sand take up this challenge. T. McGuire, captain.

The Unknowns need not talk about the 75 cents the Emersons had Sunday. It was not the Emersons they played; it was a picked nine. When we challenged you for $5 you only had 40 cents. If you think you can beat the Emersons show up with $2.25 Sunday, July 19.

The Seventh ward Browns—comprising Slorf, pitcher; Cal Kohne, catcher and captain; Joe Gunn, second base; G Valois, left field; Stophlet, third base; Greene, first base; Ayres, short stop; Masser, center field; Sherman, right field—have organized, and hereby challenge the Commercials for a game of ball on the Pawnee grounds, Bancroft street, Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. If accepted answer in the BEE immediately.

Manager Auburndales—We have a date for July 26, but we will play you August 2 on our grounds at Presque Isle. Your "bluff" that has been published for the second time has been accepted We will pay you for $2 providing you put the money up in the hands of the sporting editor of the BEE and play us with the Auburndale club, not with a lot of sleet players. We have beaten you the second time, and are quite sure that we can do it again. Kindly accept this liberal offer and oblige. Yours, Ollie Pecord, manager Starrs.

Some fancy the charms of the lily-white maid,
Of etherial form and languishing eye,
Who faints in the sunshine and droops in the shade,
And is always "just ready to die."

But give me the girl of the sunshine face,
The bloodin whose veins course healthy and free,
With the vigor of youth in her movements of grace,
Oh, that is the maiden for me!

She is the girl to "tie to" for life. The sickly, complaining woman may be an object of love and pity, but she ceases to be a "thing of beauty" worn down by female weakness and disorders, subject to hysteria and a martyr to bear-down pains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure cure for these distressing complaints, and will transform the feeble, drooping sufferer into a healthy, happy, blooming woman. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

See bargains in remnants of wool goods at Lamsons.

G. A. R. Attention.

Arrangements are being made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway for special train service to Detroit, account of the National encampment in August. Tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

G. A. R. posts desiring special cars